



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

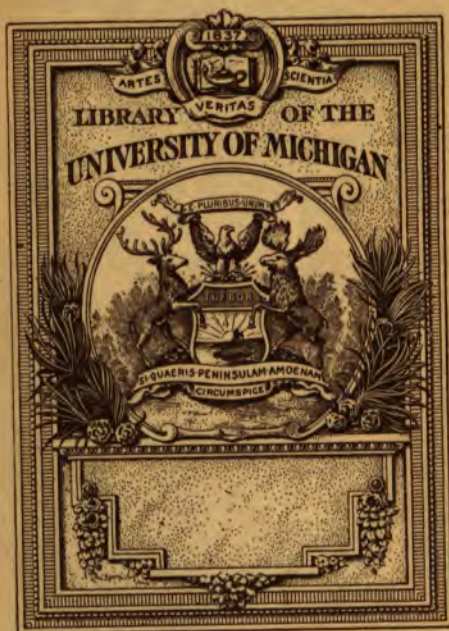
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

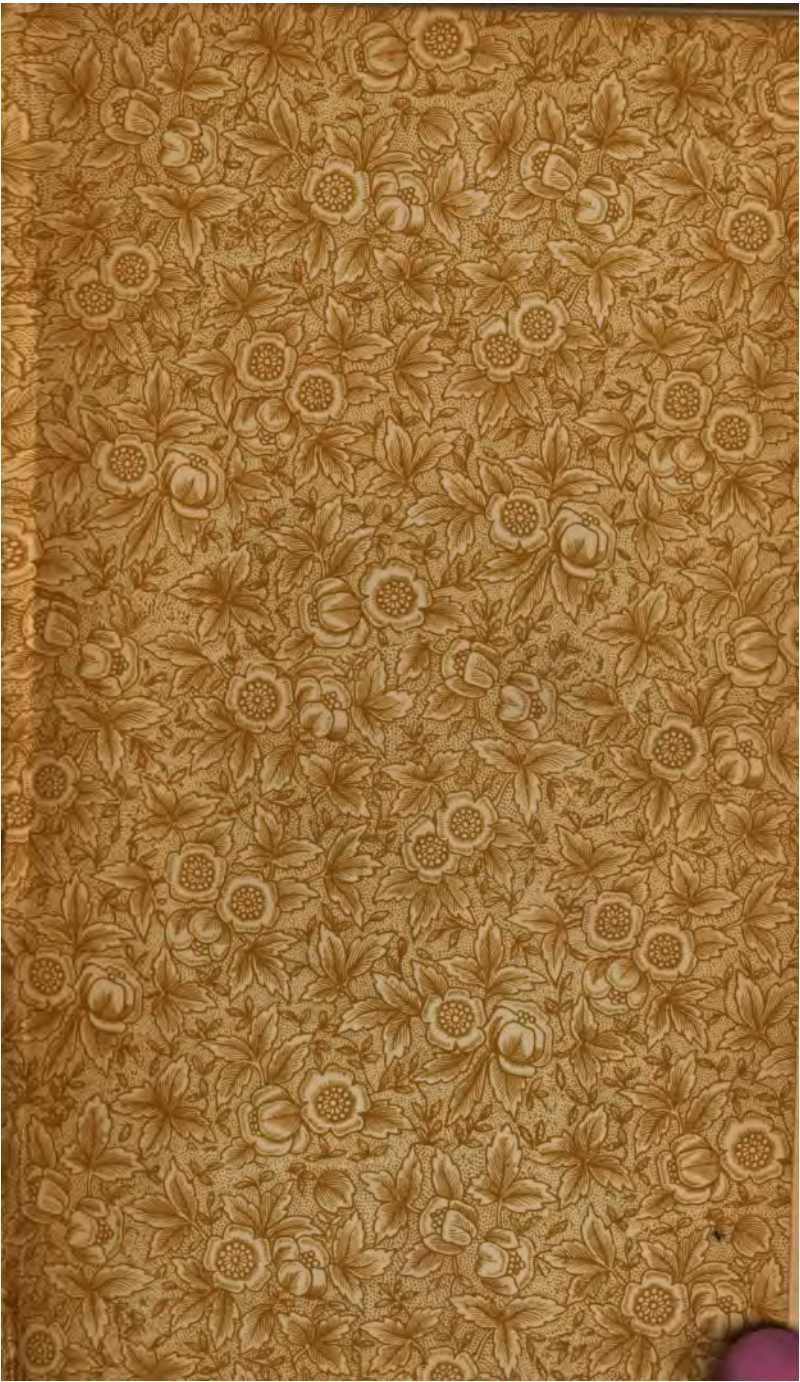
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





597.2

T47

QH
81
T 47

Joe from Ned
Christmas 1885



John Burroughs

1701

BY-WAYS

AND

BIRD NOTES

BY

MAURICE THOMPSON

AUTHOR OF

"AT LOVE'S EXTREMES," "HIS SECOND CAMPAIGN," "SONGS
OF FAIR WEATHER," "A TALLAHASSEE
GIRL," ETC.

NEW YORK
JOHN B. ALDEN, PUBLISHER
1885

Copyright, 1888,
BY
JOHN B. ALDEN.

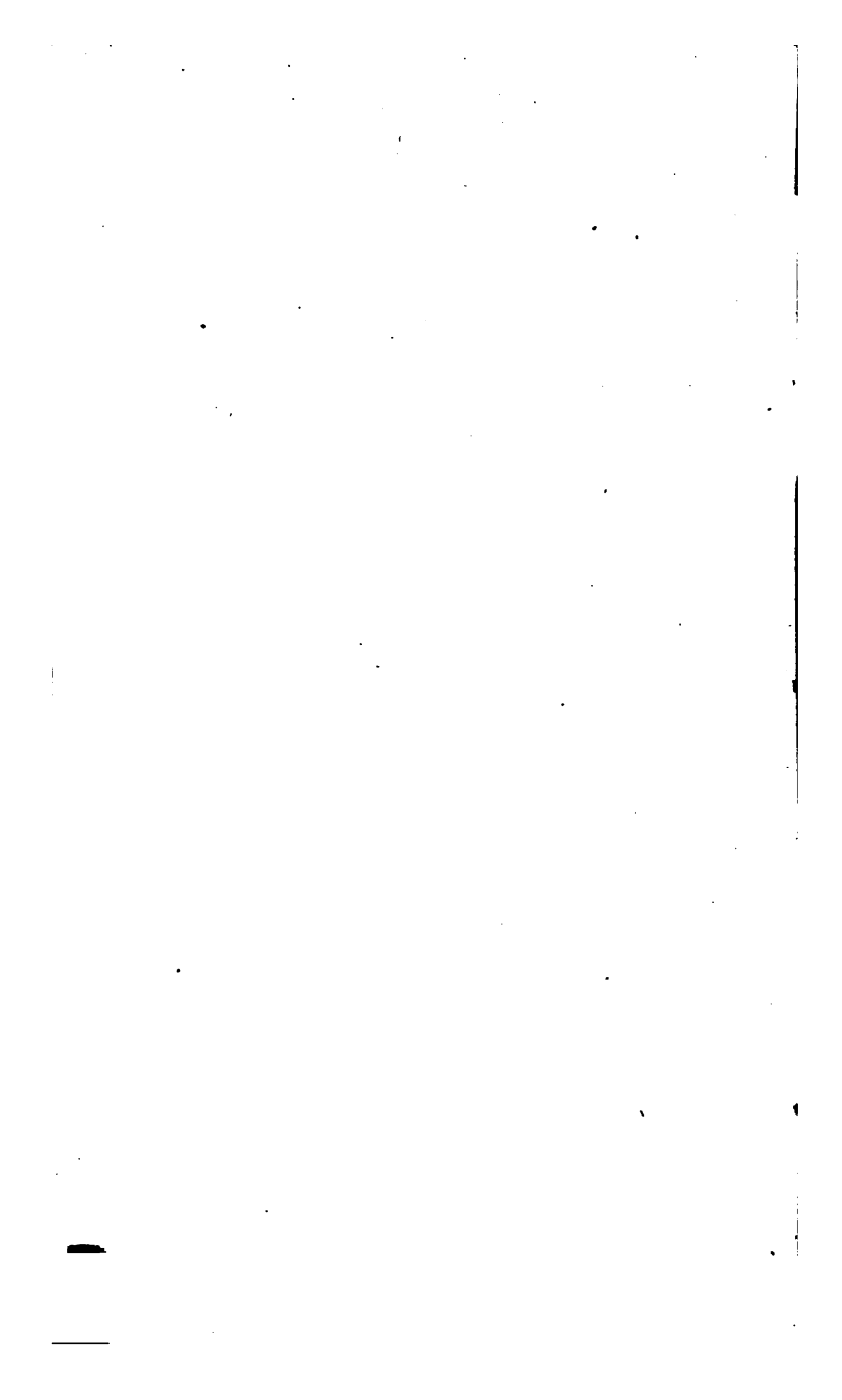
TROW'S
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

12 Apr. 10. A. E. H.

Recless 5-19-39 mjt

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
IN THE HAUNTS OF THE MOCKING- BIRD.....	5
A RED-HEADED FAMILY.....	23
TANGLE-LEAF PAPERS: I.....	40
TANGLE-LEAF PAPERS: II.....	50
TANGLE-LEAF PAPERS: III.....	59
TANGLE-LEAF PAPERS: IV.....	66
THE THRESHOLD OF THE GODS.....	75
BROWSING AND NIBBLING.....	95
OUT-DOOR INFLUENCES IN LITERA- TURE.....	105
A FORTNIGHT IN A PALACE OF REEDS..	118
CUCKOO NOTES.....	133
SOME MINOR SONG-BIRDS.....	151
BIRDS OF THE ROCKS.....	164



BY-WAYS

AND

BIRD-NOTES.

IN THE HAUNTS OF THE MOCKING-BIRD.

THE mocking-bird has been called the American nightingale, with a view, no doubt, to inflicting a compliment involving the operation, known to us all, of damning with faint praise. The nightingale presumably is not the sufferer by the comparison, since she holds immemorial title to preëminence amongst singing-birds. The story of Philomela, however, as first told, was not an especially pleasing one, and the poets made no great use of it. Nowhere in Greek or Roman literature, so far as I know, is there any genuine lyric apostrophe to the nightingale comparable to Sappho's fragment *To the Rose*; still the bird has a prestige gathered from centuries of poetry and upheld by the master romancers of the world.

To compare the song of any other bird with that of the nightingale is like instituting a comparison between some poet of to-day and Shakespeare, so far as any sympathy with the would-be rival is concerned. The world has long ago made up its mind, and when the world once does that there is an end, a *cul de*

sac, a stopping-place, of all argument of the question. Indeed, it is a very romantic distance that separates the bird from most of us. Chaucer's groves and Shakespeare's woods shake out from their leaves a fragrance that reaches us along with a song which is half the bird's and half the poet's. We connect the nightingale's music with a dream of chivalry, troubadours, and mediæval castles. It is as dear to him who has heard it only in the changes rung by the Persian, French, and English bards as it is to him whose chamber window opens on a choice haunt of the bird in rural England.

I might dare to go further and claim that I, who have never heard a nightingale sing, can say with truth that its music is, in a certain way, as familiar to me as the sound of a running stream or the sough of a spring breeze. I often find myself reluctantly shaking off something like a recollection of having somewhere, in some dim old grove, heard the voice that Keats imprisoned in his matchless ode. There is a sort of aerial perspective in the mere name of the nightingale; it is like some of those classical allusions which bring into a modern essay suggestions with an infinite distance in them. So thoroughly has this been felt that it may safely be said that the nightingale has been more frequently mentioned by our American writers, good, bad, and indifferent, than any one of our native birds. No doubt it ought to provoke a smile, this gushing about a music one has never heard; but, like the music of the spheres and the roar of the ocean, the nightingale's voice is common property, and we all take it as a sort of hered-

itary music, descending to us by immemorial custom. Its notes are echoing within us, and we feel their authenticity though in fact we know as little about the bird as chemists do about Geber. How shall we doubt that the bird whose song inspired Keats to write that masterpiece of English poetry is indeed a wonderful musician? Shakespeare and rare Ben Jonson and Burns and Scott and Shelley and Byron heard this same song; it was just as clear and sweet as it is now when Chaucer was telling his rhymed tales, when Robin Hood was in the greenwood, even when the Romans made their first invasion.

In a general way, we do not think of the nightingale having a nest and rearing a brood and dying. It is simply the incomparable nightingale, philomela, rossignol, or whatever the name may be,—a bird that has been singing in rose-gardens and orange-orchards and English woods night after night for thousands of years without a rival. Its song is to the imagination of all of us

“L’hymne flottant des nuits d’été.”

as Lamartine has expressed it. So it can easily be understood how hard a struggle our American mocking-bird is going to have before it reaches a place in the world’s esteem beside the nightingale. Nor is it my purpose to do anything with a special view to aid it in the struggle; but I have studied our bird in all its haunts and in all seasons, with a view to a most intimate acquaintance with its habits, its song, and its character.

To begin with, the name *mocking-bird*, is a heavy load for any bird to bear. Unmusical

as it is, the worst feature of such an appellation is the idea of flippancy and ill-breeding that it conveys. To "mock" is to imitate with an ill-natured purpose, to jeer at, to ridicule; it was for mocking that bad children were made food for bears. Such a name carries with it a shadow of something repellent, and no poet can ever rescue it, as a name, from its meaning and its eight harsh consonants. It would indeed require some centuries of romantic and charming associations to make of it a name by which to conjure, as in the case of the nightingale. The bird, with almost any other name than *mocking-bird*, would fare much better at the hands of artists and poets, and might hope, if birds may hope at all, finally to gain the meed of praise it so richly deserves.

In a beautiful little valley among the mountains of North Georgia I first began to study the *mocking-bird* in its wild state. It was not a very common bird there, just rare enough to keep one keenly interested in its habits. I had great trouble in finding a nest. Many a delightful tramp through the thorny thickets and wild orchards of plum-trees ended in nothing, before my eyes discovered the loose sticks and matted midribs of leaves which usually make up the songster's home. The *haw-tree*, several varieties of which grow in the glades of what is known as the Cherokee Region, is a favorite nesting-place, and so is the *honeylocust tree*, which is also much chosen by the *shrike* or *butcher-bird*. There is so strong a resemblance in colors and size between this *shrike* and the *mocking-bird* that one is often mistaken for the other by careless observers,

hence in some neighborhoods, I have found a strong prejudice existing against the mocking-bird on account of the fiendish habits of the shrike.

A mountain lad once led me over a considerable mountain and down into a wild dell to show me a nest in a thorn tree, where he was sure I should find every evidence that a mocking-bird was a soulless monster, murdering little pee-wee fly-catchers and warblers, and impaling them on thorns out of sheer wantonness. I felt sure it was a shrike, but the boy said he knew better. Didn't he know a mocking-bird when he saw it? He had heard it sing and "mock" all the birds in the thickets around, and had also seen it doing its brutal work. Boys are sometimes very close and reliable in their observations, and this one was an inveterate hunter, and so stoutly asserted his knowledge that I was induced to test his accuracy by going with him to the place he called Mocking-Bird Hollow. Of course the nest was that of a shrike, but a number of mocking-birds were breeding in the immediate vicinity, hence the mistake.

The mocking-bird does not appear to be a strictly migratory bird, its range being much narrower than that of the brown-thrush, the cat-bird, and the wood-thrush. I have never been able to find it a regular visitant in the West north of Tennessee, though I have no reason to doubt that it comes at times much farther, even into the Ohio valley. In the mountain valleys it is extremely wary and shy, its habits approaching very close to those attributed to the nightingale of England. It chooses lonely and almost inaccessible nest-

ing places, and will not sing if at all disturbed. Often, while I have been lying on the ground in some secluded glade, I have heard, far in the night, a sudden gush of melody begun by one bird and echoed by another and another all around me, filling the balmy air of spring with a half-cheerful, half-plaintive medley. This is more common when the moon shines, but I have heard it when the night was black.

At several points near the coast of the Carolinas I have found the mocking-bird apparently a resident, and yet, so far South as Savannah, Georgia, it seems to shrink from the occasional midwinter rigors. In the hills near the Alabama River, not far from Montgomery, it is certainly resident, but I found it a much shyer bird there than in the thickets along the bayous of Louisiana. Early in the winter of 1883 I made a most careful search for the mocking-bird in Pensacola, Florida, and its environs, but found none. I was told that the bird would appear about the last of February. At Marianna, Florida, and along the line of the road thence to the Appalachicola River, I saw it frequently in midwinter. On the Gulf Coast, down as far as Punta Rassa, and across the peninsula to the Indian River country, in the orange, lemon, and citron groves, in the bay thickets, and even in the sandy pine woods, I noted it quite frequently. In this semi-tropical country it is not so shy and so chary of its song, as it is farther north. Near the mouth of the St. Mark's River, as I lay under a small tree, a mocking-bird came and lit on the top of a neighboring bush, and sang for me its rarest and most wonderful combination, called by the negroes the "dropping song."

Whoever has closely observed the bird has noted its "mounting song," a very frequent performance, wherein the songster begins on the lowest branch of a tree and appears literally to mount on its music, from bough to bough, until the highest spray of the top is reached, where it will sit for many minutes flinging upon the air an ecstatic stream of almost infinitely varied vocalization. But he who has never heard the "dropping song" has not discovered the last possibility of the mocking-bird's voice. I have never found any note of this extremely interesting habit of the bird by any ornithologist, a habit which is, I suspect, occasional, and connected with the most tender part of the mating season. It is, in a measure, the reverse of the "mounting song," beginning where the latter leaves off. I have heard it but four times, when I was sure of it, during all my rambles and patient observations in the chosen haunts of the bird; once in North Georgia, twice in the immediate vicinity of Tallahassee, Florida, and once near the St. Mark's River, as above mentioned. I have at several other times heard the song, as I thought, but not being able to see the bird, or clearly distinguish the peculiar notes, I cannot register these as certainly correct. My attention was first called to this interesting performance by an aged negro man, who, being with me on an egg-hunting expedition, cried out one morning, as a burst of strangely rhapsodic music rang from a haw thicket near our extemporized camp, "Lis'n, mars, lis'n, dar, he's a droppin', he's a-drop-pin', sho's yo' bo'n'l" I could not see the

bird, and before I could get my attention rightly fixed upon the song it had ended.

Something of the rare aroma, so to speak, of the curiously modulated trills and quavers lingered in my memory, however, along with Uncle Jo's graphic description of the bird's actions. After that I was on the lookout for an opportunity to verify the negro's statements.

I have not exactly kept the date of my first actual observation, but it was late in April, or very early in May; for the crab-apple trees, growing wild in the Georgian hills, were in full bloom, and spring had come to stay. I had been out since the first sparkle of daylight. The sun was rising, and I had been standing quite still for some minutes, watching a mocking-bird that was singing in a snatchy, broken way, as it fluttered about in a thick-topped crab-apple tree thirty yards distant from me. Suddenly the bird, a fine specimen, leaped like a flash to the highest spray of the tree and began to flutter in a trembling, peculiar way, with its wings half-spread and its feathers puffed out. Almost immediately there came a strange, gurgling series of notes, liquid and sweet, that seemed to express utter rapture. Then the bird dropped, with a backward motion, from the spray, and began to fall slowly and somewhat spirally down through the bloom-covered boughs. Its progress was quite like that of a bird wounded to death by a shot, clinging here and there to a twig, quivering and weakly striking with its wings as it fell, but all the time it was pouring forth the most exquisite gushes and trills of song, not at all like its usual medley of improvised imitations

but strikingly, almost startlingly, individual and unique. The bird appeared to be dying of an ecstasy of musical inspiration. The lower it fell the louder and more rapturous became its voice, until the song ended on the ground in a burst of incomparable vocal power. It remained for a short time, after its song was ended, crouching where it had fallen, with its wings outspread, and quivering and panting as if utterly exhausted; then it leaped boldly into the air and flew away into an adjacent thicket.

Since then, as I have said, three other opportunities have been afforded me of witnessing this curiously pleasing exhibition of bird-acting. I can half imagine what another ode Keats might have written had his eyes seen and his ears heard that strange, fascinating, dramatically rendered song. Or it might better have suited Shelley's powers of expression. It is said that the grandest bursts of oratory are those which contain a strong trace of a reserve of power. This may be true; but is not the best song that wherein the voice sweeps, with the last expression of ecstasy, from wave to wave of music until with a supreme effort it wreaks its fullest power, thus ending in a victory over the final obstacle, as if with its utmost reach? Be this as it may, whoever may be fortunate enough to hear the mocking-bird's "dropping song," and at the same time see the bird's action, will at once have the idea of genius, pure and simple, suggested to him.

The high, beautiful country around Tallahassee, in Middle Florida, is the paradise of mocking-birds. I am surprised to find this

region so little visited, comparatively speaking, by those who really desire to know all that is beautiful and interesting in our country. Perhaps it is because the places most frequented by the mocking-bird have not been sought by those deeply interested in bird-habits and history, that so little is known of the most striking traits of its character. Quite certain it is that no monograph exists which gives to the general reader any approximate idea of our great American singer. I must say just here that the mocking-bird's song in captivity, strong and sweet as it is, and its voice from the cage, liquid, flexible, and pure, are not in the least comparable to what they are in the open-air freedom of a Southern grove. If you would hear these at their best, and they are truly worth going a long journey to hear, you must seek some secluded grove in Southern Alabama, Georgia, or Middle Florida about the last of March or the first of April, when spring is in its prime and the gulf breezes are flowing over all that semi-tropical region.

It is a silly notion, without any foundation in fact, that the mocking-bird in its wild state is a mere mimic, without a song of its own. The truth is that all birds get their notes, as we get our language, by imitating what they hear. Very few of them, however, are sufficiently gifted mentally and vocally to be able to pass the limitation of immemorial heredity, or to feel any impulse toward any attainments of voice beyond what they catch as younglings from their parents. Hence, as a rule, the young bird is satisfied with the pipes and calls caught from its immediate ancestors. No doubt a lack of finely developed vocal organs

has much to do with this. But the mocking-bird, the brown-thrush, and the cat-bird are notable exceptions to the rule. Nature has endowed them with an instinctive impulse toward a cultivation of their vocal powers, as well as with voices capable of wonderful achievements.

A mocking-bird reared in captivity becomes much more a mere mimic than the wild bird, and yet, so strong is the hereditary tendency, the caged bird will perfectly sound the notes of a grossbeak or a blue-jay without ever having heard them. I have heard a mocking-bird, reared in a cage in Indiana, utter with singular accuracy the cry of the Southern woodpecker (*Picus querulus*), a bird I have never seen north of the Cumberland Mountains.

Many little incidents noted in the woods and in the orchards haunted by the mocking-bird have led me to conclude that a genuine sense of the importance of singing well inspires some of its most remarkable efforts. One morning in March, 1881, I looked out of a window in the old City Hotel at Tallahassee, and witnessed a pitched battle of song between a brown-thrush and a mocking-bird. In the grounds about the Capitol building across the street stood some venerable oak trees just beginning to leave out. The birds had each chosen a perch on the highest practicable point of a tree. They were not more than fifty feet apart, and with swelling throats were evidently vying fiercely with each other. This gave me the best possible opportunity of comparing their styles and methods of expression. To my ear the brown-thrush in the wild state is a sweeter singer than any caged mock-

ing-bird; but when both are free, the latter is infinitely superior at every point. There is a wide variety of pure flute-notes expressed by the wild mocking-bird. These notes become vitiated in captivity and their tone degraded to the level of mere mellow piping. In the hedges of Cherokee rose that grew along the old Augustine road east of Tallahassee, mocking-birds were so numerous that their songs, mingling together, made a strange din which could be heard a long way on a still morning.

I have already spoken of the injustice done the mocking-bird by the name given it, but at this point I may say that other American song birds of a superior order have suffered even more from this cause. *Cat-bird* and *thrasher*,—what names to be embalmed in poetry and romance! It required all the genius of Emerson successfully to use a titmouse as the subject for a poem. If Bryant's *Lines to a Water-fowl* had been addressed to a duck or a snake-bird, one would scarcely be content to accept the poem as perfect. A name certainly has an intrinsic value.

Mr. Cable in his powerful novel, *Dr. Sevier*, speaks of the mocking-bird's morning note as unmusical. At certain seasons of the year the bird's voice is not especially pleasing, but this is not in song-time. Early morning and the twilight of evening in the spring call forth its most charming powers. Its night song is sweet and peculiarly effective, but except on rare occasions in the nesting season, when the moon is very brilliant the nocturnal notes are pitched in a minor key and the voice is less flexible and brilliant, as if the bird were singing in its sleep.

In Florida and in the valley of the Alabama, I observed the mocking-bird assuming a familiarity with man very closely approaching voluntary domestication. A pair had their nest in a small vine-covered peach-tree close to the window of a room for some weeks occupied by me. They seemed not in the least disturbed when I boldly watched them, though occasionally the male bird was inclined to scold if I raised the window. Every morning, just at the peep of dawn, the singing began, and was kept up at intervals all day. The house was a mere cabin with unchinked cracks. All outdoor sounds came in freely. The Suwanee River, made famous by the *Old Folks at Home*, rippled near, and the heavy perfume of magnolia flowers filled the air. My vigorous exercise in the woods and fields by day, which was sometimes continued far into the night, made me sleep soundly, but very often I was aroused sufficiently to be aware of a nocturne, all the sweeter to my half-dreaming sense on account of its plaintive and desultory rendering.

In the neighborhood of Thomasville, Georgia, a mocking-bird's nest, built in a pear-tree, was close to a kitchen door, where servants were all day passing in and out within ten or twelve feet of the sitting bird. The brood was hatched, and the young taken by a negro and sold to a New York tourist for twenty dollars. The birds tore up their nest as soon as it was robbed, and appeared greatly excited for a few days; but one morning the singing began again, and soon after a new nest was built a little higher up in the same tree.

It has been told of the mocking-birds that, in Louisiana and other Southern regions, when such of them as have taken a summer jaunt to New England or Pennsylvania return to the magnolia and orange groves in late autumn, they are attacked by their resident brethren. My observation has not tended to verify this. Nor can I bear testimony to the bravery and fighting qualities of the mocking-bird. The blue-bird whips it, driving it hither and yon at will, though not more than half its size. It is, however, a famous scold and blusterer, accomplishing a good deal by fierce threats and savage demonstrations. I do not believe the story about it killing snakes. It would be a very small and weak reptile that such a bird could kill, being so poorly armed for warlike exploits.

On a pedestrian tour through the loveliest and loneliest part of Middle Florida, I was struck with the strong contrast between the negroes and the white people as to the extent and accuracy of their ornithological knowledge, a contrast almost as marked as that of color. I could get no information from the whites. They had never paid any attention to mocking-birds. The subject appeared to them too slight and trivial to be worth any study. But the negroes were sometimes enthusiastic, always interested and interesting. Somehow there has always seemed to me a fine touch of power in the way a cabin, a few banana-stalks, a plum-tree or two, and a straggling bower of grape-vines get themselves together for the use of indolent negroes and luxury-loving mocking-birds. I have fancied it, or else there is a marked preference shown by the songster

for the cots of the freedmen, and there can be no doubting that a warm feeling for the bird is nursed by the ordinary negro.

As I have suggested, the nature of the mocking-bird is that of a resident more than that of a migratory bird, and I am inclined to name its true habitat semi-tropical. Even so far South as Macon, Ga., and in the region of Montgomery, Ala., the chilly days of midwinter are sufficient to drive the birds to heavy cover. In fact, a large majority of the species of *Mimus* (*Mimus polyglottus* being the scientific name of the mocking-bird) are to be found in South America and in the tropical islands of the Atlantic.

The plantation negroes used to have a saying which might serve the turn of Mr. Harris or Mr. Macon: "Takes a red-hot sun fo' ter bri'l de mockin'-bird's tongue, but er mighty small fros' er gwine ter freeze 'im froat up solid." Mr. Fred. A. Ober, in his report of explorations made in the Okeechobee region, does not mention seeing the mocking-bird, but it is there, nevertheless, or was in 1867. I remember seeing a fine fellow flying about in some small bushes, near the remains of a deserted cabin, on the north-eastern shore of the lake. I saw some paroquets at the same place.

On what is known as the Dauphine Way, unning west from Dauphine Street in Mobile, mocking-birds used to be numerous, nesting in the groves on either side and filling the air with their songs. Whoever has walked out on this lovely road will remember a low, old-fashioned brick house, no doubt a plantation residence one day, with a row of queer little

dormer windows on the roof in front, and graduated parapets to hide the gables, a long lean-to veranda and a row of chimneys, a dark, heavy-looking building near the south side of the Way. In a small tree just east of this house used to sing a mocking-bird whose voice was as much above the average of his kind as Patti's voice is above the average woman's voice. If one could get a caged bird to sing as that one did, he might profitably advertise it for concerts. A friend and I sat down across the Way from the house, and, while the gulf breeze poured over us and the bird music filled our ears, got a sketch of the charmingly picturesque old place ; but somehow we could not put in the song of the wonderful mocking-bird.

Bird-fanciers and bird-buyers may profit by what I now whisper to them, to wit : the best-voiced mocking-birds, without a doubt, are those bred in Middle Florida and Southern Alabama. I have no theory in connection with this statement of a fact ; but if I were going to risk the reputation of our country on the singing of a mocking-bird against a European nightingale, I should choose my champion from the hill-country in the neighborhood of Tallahassee, or from the environs of Mobile.

No doubt proper food has much to do with the development of the bird in all its parts, and it may be that the dry, fertile, chocolate-tinted hills that swell up along the Gulf Coast produce just the berries, insects, and other tid-bits needed for the mocking-bird's fullest growth. Then, perhaps, the climate best suits the bird's nature. Be this as it may, I have

found no birds elsewhere to compare with those in that belt of country about thirty miles wide, stretching from Live Oak in Florida, by way of Tallahassee, to some miles west of Mobile. Nor is there anywhere a more interesting country to him who delights in pleasant wildwood rambles, unusual scenery, and a wonderful variety of birds and flowers in their season.

Most of our descriptive ornithologists have taken great pains to assure their readers that the American mocking-bird is very plain, if not positively unattractive in its plumage. But to my eye the graceful little fellow, especially when flying, is an object of real beauty. There is a silver-white flash to his wings, along with a shimmer of gray, and a dusky, shadowy twinkle, so to speak, about his head and shoulders, as you see him fluttering through the top of an orange tree or climbing, in his peculiar zigzag way, the gnarled boughs of a fig-bush. His throat and breast are the perfection of symmetry, and his eyes are clear pale gold, bright and alert. The eggs of the mocking-bird are delicate and shapely, having a body color of pale, ashy green tinged with blue and blotched with brown. The eggs of the shrike closely resemble those of the mocking-bird, so that the amateur naturalist is often deceived. The nests of the two birds are also very much alike in shape and materials, and the places in which they are usually found are exactly similar, a lonely thorny tree being preferred, if in the wildwood, and a pear-tree or a plum-tree if in an orchard.

I am quite sure that every one who has studied, or who hereafter may study, the

. mocking-bird in its proper haunts will agree with me that its voice is something far more marvellous than has ever been dreamed of by those who have heard it only from the cage; and especially will the lover of high dramatic art and consummate individuality of manner and vocalization be charmed with the bird's exquisite "dropping song," if once he has the good fortune to witness its delivery and hear its rhythmic gushes of rapture.

A RED-HEADED FAMILY.

"CE'TINGLY I ken, ce'tingly, seh," said my Cracker host, taking down his long flint-lock rifle from over the cabin door and slipping his frowzy head through the suspension-strap of his powder-horn and bullet-pouch. "Ce'tingly, seh, I ken cyarry ye ter wha' them air birds hed their nestis las' yer."

I had passed the night in the cabin, and now as I recall the experience to mind, there comes the grateful fragrance of pine wood to emphasize the memory. Corn "pones" and broiled chicken, fried bacon and sweet potatoes, strong coffee and scrambled eggs—a breakfast, indeed, to half persuade one that a Cracker is a *bon vivant*—had just been eaten. I was standing outside the cabin on the rude door-step. Far off through the thin pine woods to the eastward, where the sun was beginning to flash, a herd of "scrub" cattle were formed into a wide skirmish line of browsers, led by an old cow, whose melancholy bell clanged in time to her desultory movements. Near by, to the westward, lay one of those great gloomy swamps, so common in Southeastern Georgia, so repellant and yet so fascinating, so full of interest to the naturalist, and yet so little explored. The perfume of yellow jasmine was in the air, along with those indescribable woodsy odors which almost evade the sense of smell, and yet so pleasingly impress it. A rivulet, slow, narrow, and deep, passed near the

front of the cabin, with a faint, dreamy murmur and crept darkling into the swamp between dense brakes of cane, and bay-bushes.

"Ye-as, seh, I ken mek er bee-line to that air ole pine snag. Hit taint more'n er half er mile out yender," continued my host and volunteer guide, as we climbed the little worm-fence that inclosed the house; "but I allus called 'em air birds woodcocks; didn't know 'at they hed any other name; allus thut 'at a Peckwood wer' a leetle, tinty, striped feller; never hyeard er them air big ole woodcocks a bein' called Peckwoods."

He led and I followed into the damp, moss-scented shadows of the swamp, under cypress and live-oak and through slender fringes of cane. We floundered across the coffee-colored stream, the water cooling my india-rubber wading-boots above the knees, climbed over great walls of fallen tree-boles, crept under low-hanging festoons of wild vines, and at length found ourselves wading rather more than ankle-deep in one of those shallow cypress lakes of which the larger part of the Okefenokee region is formed. I thought it a very long half-mile before we reached a small tussock whereon grew, in the midst of a dense underbrush, thicket, some enormous pine trees.

"Ther'," said the guide, "thet air snag air the one. Sorter on ter tother side ye'll see the hole, 'bout twenty foot up. Kem yer, I'll show hit ter ye."

The "snag" was a stump some fifty feet tall, barkless, smooth, almost as white as chalk, the decaying remnant of what had once been the grandest pine on the tussock.

"Hello, yer' ! Hit's ben to work some more sence I wer' yer' las' time. Hit air done dug another hole !"

As he spoke he pointed indicatively, with his long, knotty forefinger. I looked and saw two large round cavities, not unlike immense auger-holes, running darkly into the polished surface of the stump, one about six feet below the other ; the lower twenty-five feet above the ground. Surely it was no very striking picture, this bare, weather-whitened column, with its splintered top and its two orifices, and yet I do not think it was a weakness for me to feel a thrill of delight as I gazed at it. How long and how diligently I had sought the home of *Campephilus principalis*, the great king of the red-headed family, and at last I stood before its door !

At my request, the kind Cracker now left me alone to prosecute my observations.

"Be in ter dinner?" he inquired as he turned to go.

"No ; supper," I responded.

"Well, tek cyare ev yerself," and off he went into the thickest part of the cypress.

I waited awhile for the solitude to regain its equilibrium after the slashing tread of my friend had passed out of hearing ; then I stole softly to the stump, and tapped on it with the handle of my knife. This I repeated several times. *Campephilus* was not at home, for if he had been I should have seen a long, strong, ivory-white beak thrust out of the hole up there, followed by a great red-crested head turned sidewise so as to let fall upon me the glint of an iris unequalled by that of any other bird in the world. He had gone out early. I

should have to wait and watch; but first I satisfied myself by a simple method that my watching would probably not be in vain. A little examination of the ground at the base of the stump showed me a quantity of fresh wood-fragments, not unlike very coarse saw-dust scattered over the surface. This assured me that one of the excavations above was a new one, and that a nest was either building or had been finished but a short while. So I hastily hid myself on a log in a clump of bushes, distant from the stump about fifty feet, whence I could plainly see the holes.

One who has never been out alone in a Southern swamp can have no fair understanding of its loneliness, solemnity and funereal sadness of effect. Even in the first gush of Spring—it was now about the sixth of April—I felt the weight of something like eternity in the air—not the eternity of the future but the eternity of the past. Everything around me appeared old, sleepy, and musty, despite the fresh buds, tassels, and flower-spikes. What can express dreariness so effectually as the long moss of those damp woods? I imagined that the few little birds I saw flitting here and there in the tree tops were not so noisy and joyous as they would be when, a month later, their northward migration should bring them into our greening northern woods. As the sun mounted, however, a cheerful twitter ran with the gentle breeze through the bay thickets and magnolia clumps, and I recognized a number of familiar voices; then suddenly the gavel of *Campephilus* sounded sharp and strong a quarter-mile away. A few measured raps, followed by a rattling drum-call, a space

of silence rimmed with receding echoes, and then a trumpet-note, high, full, vigorous, almost startling, cut the air with a sort of broadsword sweep. Again the long-roll answered, from a point nearer me, by two or three hammer-like raps on the resonant branch of some dead cypress-tree. The king and queen were coming to their palace. I waited patiently, knowing that it was far beyond my power to hurry their movements. It was not long before one of the birds, with a rapid cackling that made the wood rattle, came over my head, and went straight to the stump, where it lit, just below the lower hole, clinging gracefully to the trunk. It was a superb specimen—the female, and I suspected that she had come to leave an egg. I could have killed her easily with the little sixteen-gauge breech-loader at my side, but I would not have done the act for all the stuffed birds in the country. I had come as a visitor to this palace, with the hope of making the acquaintance I had so long desired, and not as an assassin. She was quite unaware of me, and so behaved naturally, her large gold-amber eyes glaring with that wild sincerity of expression seen in the eyes of but few savage things.

After a little while the male came bounding through the air, with that vigorous galloping flight common to all our woodpeckers, and lit on a fragmentary projection at the top of the stump. He showed larger than his mate, and his aspect was more fierce, almost savage. The green-black feathers near his shoulders, the snow-white lines down his neck, and the tall red crest on his head, all shone with great brilliancy, whilst his ivory beak gleamed like a

dagger. He soon settled for me a question which had long been in my mind. With two or three light preliminary taps on a hard heart-pine splinter, he proceeded to beat the regular woodpecker drum-call—that long rolling rattle made familiar to us all by the common red-head (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) and our other smaller woodpeckers. This peculiar call is not, in my opinion, the result of elasticity or springiness in the wood upon which it is performed, but is effected by a rapid, spasmodic motion of the bird's head, imparted by a voluntary muscular action. I have seen the common Red-head make a soundless call on a fence-stake where the decaying wood was scarcely hard enough to prevent the full entrance of his beak. His head went through the same rapid vibration, but no sound accompanied the performance. Still, it is resonance in the wood that the bird desires, and it keeps trying until a good sounding-board is found.

It was very satisfying to me when the superb King of the Woodpeckers—*pic noir à bec blanc*, as the great French naturalist named it—went over the call, time after time, with grand effect, letting go, between trials, one or two of his triumphant trumpet-notes. Hitherto I had not seen the *Campephilus* do this, though I had often heard what I supposed to be the call. As I crouched in my hiding-place and furtively watched the proceedings, I remember comparing the birds and their dwelling to some half-savage lord and lady and their isolated castle of medieval days. A twelfth-century bandit nobleman might have gloried in triggling himself in such apparel as my ivory-billed woodpecker wore. What a perfect athlete he ap-

peared to be, as he braced himself for an effort which was to generate a force sufficient to hurl his heavy head and beak back and forth at a speed of about twenty-eight strokes to the second !

All of our woodpeckers, pure and simple—that is, all of the species in which the woodpecker character has been preserved almost unmodified—have exceedingly muscular heads and strikingly constricted necks ; their beaks are nearly straight, wedge-shaped, fluted or ribbed on the upper mandible, and their nostrils are protected by hairy or feathery tufts. Their legs are strangely short in appearance, but are exactly adapted to their need, and their tail-feathers are tipped with stiff points. These features are all fully developed in the *Campephilus principalis*, the bill especially showing a size, strength and symmetrical beauty truly wonderful.

The stiff pointed tail-feathers of the woodpecker serve the bird a turn which I have never seen noted by any ornithologist. When the bird must strike a hard blow with its bill, it does not depend solely upon its neck and head ; but, bracing the points of its tail-feathers against the tree, and rising to the full length of its short, powerful legs, and drawing back its body, head, and neck to the farthest extent, it dashes its bill home with all the force of its entire bodily weight and muscle. I have seen the ivory-bill, striking thus, burst off from almost flinty-hard dead trees fragments of wood half as large as my hand ; and once in the Cherokee hills of Georgia I watched a pileated woodpecker (*Hylotomus pileatus*) dig a hole to the very heart of an exceedingly

tough, green, mountain hickory tree, in order to reach a nest of winged ants. The point of ingress of the insects was a small hole in a punk knot; but the bird, by hopping down the tree tail-foremost and listening, located the nest about five feet below, and there it proceeded to bore through the gnarled, cross-grained wood to the hollow.

Of all our wild American birds, I have studied no other one which combines all of the elements of wildness so perfectly in its character as does the ivory-billed woodpecker. It has no trace whatever in its nature of what may be called a tamable tendency. Savage liberty is a prerequisite of its existence, and its home is the depths of the woods, remotest from the activities of civilized man. It is a rare bird, even in the most favorable regions, and it is almost impossible to get specimens of its eggs. Indeed, I doubt if there are a dozen cabinets in all the world containing these eggs; but they are almost exactly similar in size, color and shape to those of *Hylotomus pileatus*, the only difference being that the latter are, upon close examination, found to be a little shorter, and, as I have imagined, a shade less semi-transparent porcelain-white, if I may so express it.

The visit of my birds to their home in the stump lasted nearly two hours. The female went into and out of the hole several times before she finally settled herself, as I suppose, on her nest. When she came forth at the end of thirty or forty minutes, she appeared exceedingly happy, cackling in a low, harsh, but rather wheedling voice, and evidently anxious to attract the attention of the male,

who in turn treated her with lofty contempt. To him the question of a new egg was not worth considering. But when she at last turned away from him, and mounting into the air, galloped off into the solemn gloom of the cypress wood, he followed her, trumpeting at the top of his voice.

Day after day I returned to my hiding-place to renew my observation, and, excepting a visitation of mosquitoes now and then, nothing occurred to mar my enjoyment. As the weather grew warmer the flowers and leaves came on apace, and the swamp became a vast wilderness of perfume and contrasting colors. Bird songs from migrating warblers, vireos, finches and other happy sojourners for a day (or mayhap they were all nesting there, I cannot say, for I had larger fish to fry), shook the wide silence into sudden resonance. Along the sluggish little stream between the canebrakes, the hermit-thrush and the cat-bird were met by the green heron and the belted kingfisher. The snake-bird, too, that veritable water-dragon of the South, was there, wriggling and squirming in the amber-brown pools amongst the lily-pads and lettuce.

At last, one morning, my woodpeckers discovered me in my hiding-place; and that was the end of all intimacy between us. Thenceforth my observations were few and at a long distance. No amount of cunning could serve me any turn. Go as early as I might, and hide as securely as I could, those great yellow eyes quickly espied me, and then there would be a rapid and long flight away into the thickest and most difficult part of the swamp.

I confess that it was with no little debate

that I reached the determination that it was my duty to rob that nest in the interest of knowledge. It was the first opportunity I ever had had to examine an occupied nest of the *Campephilus principalis*, and I felt that it was scarcely probable that I should ever again be favored with such a chance. With the aid of my Cracker host, I erected a rude ladder and climbed up into the hole. It was almost exactly circular, and nearly five inches in diameter. With a little axe I began breaking and hacking away the crust of hard outer wood. The cavity descended with a slightly spiral course, widening a little as it proceeded. I had followed it nearly five feet when I found a place where it was contracted again, and immediately below was a sudden expansion, at the bottom of which was the nest. Five beautiful pure white eggs of the finest old-china appearance, delicate, almost transparent, exceedingly fragile, and, to the eyes of a collector, vastly valuable, lay in a shallow bowl of fine chips. But in breaking away the last piece of wood-crust, I jerked it a little too hard, and those much coveted prizes rolled out and fell to the ground. Of course they were "hopelessly crushed," and my feelings with them. I would willingly have fallen in their stead, if the risk could have saved the eggs. I descended ruefully enough, hearing as I did so the loud cry of *Campephilus* battling around in the jungle. Once or twice more I went back to the spot in early morning, but my birds did not appear. I made minute examination of the rifled nest, and also tore out the other excavation, so as to compare the two. They were very much alike, especially in the



jug-shape of their lower ends. From a careful study of all the holes (apparently made by *Campephilus*) that I have been able to find and reach in either standing or fallen trees, I am led to believe that this jug-shape is peculiar to the ivory-bill's architecture, as I have never found it in the excavations of other species, save where the form was evidently the result of accident. The depth of the hole varies from three to seven feet, as a rule, but I found one that was nearly nine feet deep and another that was less than two. Our smaller woodpeckers, including *Hylotomus pileatus*, usually make their excavations in the shape of a gradually widening pocket, of which the entrance is the narrowest part.

It is curious to note that—beginning with the ivory-bill and coming down the line of species in the scale of size—we find the red mark on the head rapidly falling away from a grand scarlet crest some inches in height to a mere touch of carmine, or dragon's blood, on crown, nape, cheek, or chin. The lofty and brilliant head-plume of the ivory-bill, his powerful beak, his semi-circular claws and his perfectly spiked tail, as well as his superiority of size and strength, indicate that he is what he is, the original type of the woodpecker, and the one pure species left to us in America. He is the only woodpecker which eats insects and larvæ (dug out of rotten wood) exclusively. Neither the sweetest fruits nor the oiliest grains can tempt him to depart one line from his hereditary habit. He accepts no gifts from man, and asks no favors. But the pileated woodpecker, just one remove lower in the scale of size, strength, and beauty, shows a little tendency

towards a grain and fruit diet, and it also often descends to old logs and fallen boughs for its food—a thing never thought of by the ivory-bill. As for the rest of the red-headed family, they are degenerate species, though lively, clever, and exceedingly interesting. What a sad dwarf the little downy woodpecker is when compared with the ivory-bill! and yet to my mind it is clear that *Picus pubescens* is the degenerate off-shoot from the grand *campephilus* trunk.

Our red-headed woodpecker (*M. erythrocephalus*) is a genuine American in every sense, a plausible, querulous, aggressive, enterprising, crafty fellow, who tries every mode of getting a livelihood, and always with success. He is a woodpecker, a nut-eater, a cider-taster, a judge of good fruits, a connoisseur of corn, wheat, and melons, and an expert fly-catcher as well. As if to correspond with his versatility of habit, his plumage is divided into four regular masses of color. His head and neck are crimson, his back, down to secondaries, a brilliant black, tinged with green or blue in the gloss; then comes a broad girdle of pure white, followed by a mass of black at the tail and wing-tips. He readily adapts himself to the exigencies of civilized life. I prophecy that, within less than a hundred years to come, he will be making his nest on the ground, in hedges or in the crotches of orchard trees. Already he has begun to push his way out into our smaller Western prairies, where there is no dead timber for him to make his nest-holes in. I found a compromise-nest between two fence-rails in Illinois, which was probably a fair index of the future habit of the red-head. It was

formed by pecking away the inner sides of two vertical parallel rails, just above a horizontal one, upon which, in a cup of pulverized wood, the eggs were laid. This was in the prairie country between two vast fields of Indian corn.

The power of sight exhibited by the red-headed woodpecker is quite amazing. I have seen the bird, in the early twilight of a summer evening, start from the highest spire of a very tall tree, and fly a hundred yards straight to an insect near the ground. He catches flies on the wing with as deft a turn as does the great-crested fly-catcher. It is not my purpose to offer any ornithological theories, in this paper; but I cannot help remarking that the farther a species of woodpecker departs from the feeding-habit of the ivory-bill, the more broken up are its color-masses, and the more diffused or degenerate becomes the typical red tuft on the head. The golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*), for instance, feeds much on the ground, eating earth-worms, seeds, beetles, etc.; and we find him taking on the colors of the ground-birds with a large loss of the characteristic woodpecker arrangement of plumage and color-masses. He looks much more like a meadow-lark than like an ivory-bill! The red appears in a delicate crescent, barely noticeable on the back of the head, and its bill is slender, curved, and quite unfit for hard pecking. On the other hand, the downy woodpecker, and the hairy woodpecker, having kept well in the line of the typical feeding habit, though seeking their food in places beneath the notice of their great progenitor, have preserved in a marked degree an outline of the ivory-bill's color-masses, degenerate

though they are. The dwarfish, insignificant looking *Picus pubescens* pecking away at the stem of a dead iron-weed to get the minute larvæ that may be imbedded in the pith, when compared with *Campephilus principalis* drumming on the bole of a giant cypress-tree, is like a Digger Indian when catalogued in a column with men like Goethe and Gladstone, Napoleon and Lincoln.

I have been informed that the ivory-bill is occasionally found in the Ohio valley ; but I have never been able to discover it north of the Cumberland range of mountains. It is a swamp bird, or rather it is the bird of the high timber that grows in low wet soil. Its principal food is a large flat-headed timber-worm known in the South as *borer* or *saw-worm*, which it discovers by ear and reaches by diligent and tremendously effective pecking. A Cracker deer-stalker, whom I met at Black-shear, Georgia, gave an amusing account of an experience he had had in the swamps. He said :

“ I had turned in late, and got to sleep on a tussock under a big pine, an’ slep’ tell sun-up. Wull, es ther’ I laid flat er my back an’ er snorin’ away, kerwhack sumpen tuck me in the face an’ eyes, jes’ like spankin’ er baby, an’ I wuk up with er gret chunk er woodercross my nose, an’ er blame ole woodcock jest er whangin’ erway up in thet pine. My nose hit bled an’ bled, an’ I hed er good mint er shoot thet air bird, but I cudn’t stan’ the expense er the thing. Powder’n’ lead air mighty costive. Anyhow I don’t s’pose ’at the ole woodcock knowed at hit’d drapped thet air fragment onto me. Ef hit’d er ’peared

like's ef hit wer' 'joyin' the joke any, I wud er shot hit all ter pieces ef I'd er hed ter lived on turpentine all winter ! ”

Of the American woodpecker there are more than thirty varieties, I believe, nearly every one of which bears some trace of the grand scarlet crown of the great ivory-billed king of them all. The question arises—and I shall not attempt to answer it—whether the ivory-bill is an example of the highest development, from the downy woodpecker, say, or whether all these inferior species and varieties are the result of degeneracy? Neither Darwin nor Wallace has given us the key that certainly unlocks this very interesting mystery.

The sap-drinking woodpeckers (*Sphyrapicus*), of which there are three or four varieties in this country, appear to form the link between the fruit-eating and the non-fruit-eating species of the red-headed family. From sipping the sap of the sugar-maple to testing the flavor of a cherry, a service-berry, or a haw-apple, is a short and delightfully natural step. How logical, too, for a bird, when once it has acquired the fruit-eating habit, to quit delving in the hard green wood for a nectar so much inferior to that which may be had ready bottled in the skins of apples, grapes, and berries! In accordance with this rule, *M. erythrocephalus* and *Centurus carolinus*, though great tipplers, are too lazy or too wise to bore the maples, preferring to sit on the edge of a sugar-trough, furtively drinking therefrom leisurely draughts of the saccharine blood of the ready-tapped trees. I have seen them with their bills stained purple to the nostrils with the rich juice of the blackberry, and they quarrel

from morning till night over the ripest June-apples and reddest cherries, their noise making a Bedlam of the fairest country orchard.

The woodpecker family is scattered widely in our country. In the West Canadian woods one meets, besides a number of the commoner species, Lewis' woodpecker, a large, beautiful, and rare bird. The California species include the Nuttall, the Harris, the Cape St. Lucas, the white-headed, and several other varieties, all showing more or less kinship to the ivory-bill. Lewis's woodpecker shows almost entirely black, its plumage giving forth a strong greenish or bluish lustre. The red on its head is softened down to a fine rose-carmine. It is a wild, wary bird, flying high, combining in its habits the traits of both *Hylotomus pileatus* and *Campephilus principalis*.

In concluding this paper a general description of the male ivory-bill may prove acceptable to those who may never be able to see even a stuffed specimen of a bird which, taken in every way, is, perhaps, the most interesting and beautiful in America. In size 21 inches long, and 33 in alar extent; bill, ivory white, beautifully fluted above, and two and a-half inches long; head-tuft, or crest, long and fine, of pure scarlet faced with black. Its body-color is glossy blue-black, but down its slender neck on each side, running from the crest to the back, a pure white stripe contrasts vividly with the scarlet and ebony. A mass of white runs across the back when the wings are closed, as in *M. erythrocephalus*, leaving the wing-tips and tail black. Its feet are ash-blue, its eyes amber-yellow. The female is like the male, save that she has a black crest

instead of the scarlet. I can think of nothing in Nature more striking than the flash of color this bird gives to the dreary swamp-landscape, as it careers from tree to tree, or sits upon some high skeleton cypress-branch and plies its resounding blows. The species will probably be extinct within a few years.*

* Since writing the foregoing, I have made several excursions in search of the ivory-bill. Early in January, 1885, I killed a fine male specimen in a swamp near Bay St. Louis, Mississippi; but was prevented, by an accident, from preserving it or making a sketch of it.

TANGLE-LEAF PAPERS.

I.

IN the season of nest-building, which is also the season of song-singing, the by-ways of American rural districts, offer many attractions to the student of nature, and especially to the student who hopes to turn his discoveries to account in any field of art. Of mere descriptive matter, so far as it may go in literature, and of mere conventionalization, so far as decorative drawing and painting are concerned, the most that was ever possible has, probably, already been done ; but the higher forms of art, which we have agreed to call creative, must get the germs of all new combinations from the suggestions of nature. I often have thought that even criticism in our country would have more virility in it if the critics had more time and more inclination to study nature outside of cities and greenhouses. How can Wordsworth be studied with true critical insight by one who but vaguely remembers the outlines of the woods and fields, the shady lanes, and the fine aerial effects of hilly landscape? When one with open eyes and ears goes out into the unshorn ways of nature in the creative season—spring—the fine fervor at work in birds, and trees, and plants, in the air, the earth, and the water, is so manifest that one cannot doubt that some subtle element of originality is easily obtainable therefrom by infection. Of course one must be susceptible to

the most delicate shades of influence in order to get the values of nature. Even the photograph is to be caught on no plate save the most sensitive.

The other day, when I told a friend that I had discovered that the mocking-bird never tries to imitate the cooing of a dove, he said, "Why, every one knew that long ago."—"Show me the record," I demanded; but he could not. "Well, what good can come of your discovery, even if you are entitled to the credit?" he rather triumphantly asked. I answered that the fact was suggestive; that it had an artistic value. A mournful, desponding voice is never attractive to a vigorous, healthy nature. Cheerfulness and enthusiasm are what win followers for birds as well as men. The mocking-bird is a genius who catches from nature all its available notes, and combines them so as to express the last possibility of bird-song, rejecting the moaning of the dove and the thumping notes of the yellow-billed cuckoo, just as the true poet rejects thoughts and words unworthy of his lay.

It is true that, as the times go, the artist is called upon to please a vitiated taste. The poet and the novelist must meet the demands of the schools and coteries. The precious hints and suggestions caught from the provincial lanes and wood-paths are not considered favorable by the metropolitan, as a rule; but out of these must grow, as the plant from the seed, the living, lasting values of all art. City study is book study, through which the truths and beauties of nature are seen at a distance, as if through a very delusive atmosphere. To test this take your books into the woods of

spring, beside a brook, and see how many of them will bear reading in the light and presence of nature. How tasteless become the polished bits of conventional art when we attempt to enjoy them in the open air, where the violets grow, and the wild vine hangs its festoons!

There is another test of the force and vitality of nature's suggestions known to every observant artist. For instance, a sketch of some out-door scene, made on the spot, will appear to have scarcely any value so long as it can be readily compared with the original; but no sooner is the portfolio opened in the studio than the sketch discloses, in a marked degree, many of the subtlest beauties or peculiarities of the living scene. How different in the case of a sketch made from the flat! How diluted the power of nature becomes!

I was once enjoying a luncheon with a gay sylvan party, when the earth served as table and a sward of blue-grass as table-cloth. A lady who gloried in her collection of rare hand-painted china was serving tea to us in cups worth more than their weight in gold; and yet when one of these chanced to be set down in the midst of a tuft of wild violets it was so dulled by contrast with the living blooms that it really appeared coarse and crude. To study nature is the surest way to a knowledge of what art ought to be. Nature is the standard. I have little respect for the judgment of the critic who measures one man's work by that of another. The main question, when any artwork is to be critically considered should be, Has it the symmetry, force, and vital beauty of nature?

It is easy to write about nature ; but to write in the spirit of nature, to keep within the limit of her rules, is not so easy. So to copy all the salient features of a landscape is within the power of any painter, but how few can get their brushes to spill upon the canvas even a modicum of what we all may see in the sky, and sea, and shore ! Greening hedgerows, and blooming orchards, the songs of the cat-bird and brown thrush, always have something new in them. We never see or hear them twice from the same point of observation. The brook's voice has an infinite variety of tones. The sunlight and the cloud shadows are continually changing. And so if one can hoard up the impressions made by the thousand passing moods of spring, they will prove richly suggestive when reviewed in the quiet of the study. The fine mass of such impressions will be found a fresh and fragrant matrix, enclosing the perfect crystals of original thought. If it is true that one grows like what one contemplates nothing but good can come of lonely rambles with nature, and especially in the season of quickening germs and tender impulses.

Those who assert that there is nothing especially picturesque or strikingly interesting in our rural scenery seem to me deficient either in judgment or in the power of observing closely. The fact is, it is hard for the professional artist or literary man to cut loose from an hereditary old-country taint. The far-away, the dim, the old in literature and art are shrouded in the blue enchantment that hovers so tantalizingly on all heights. Standing on one mountain-top we look to another longingly ; reclining on one bank of a river we dream of

the joy awaiting us on the other. It is, in other words, apparently almost impossible for Americans to fully recognize and appreciate the richness of "local color" everywhere offered at home. If we knew our country as well as the English know theirs we should have a stronger vital energy in our literature and art. Of course we lack that long perspective and rich historical atmosphere belonging to old countries, but as a nation we are just at that age when our genius should find its note. Our highways are reasonably good, our lanes and by-ways are inviting, our people are hospitable and communicative. There is no good reason why some tourists, of a more interesting sort than tax-gatherers and lightning-rod peddlers, should not explore the pastoral districts where the richest materials for poetry, romance, and art may be had for the taking.

Rummaging the remote nooks of literature—the pages of Chaucer and Spenser, and Izaak Walton and Roger Ascham, or François Villon and Marot and Ronsard, is very pleasing and profitable; but the living, budding, redolent, and resonant by-ways of our own neighborhoods offer a richer reward. There are moments when there are a fragrance and savor, so to speak, in the song of a plough-boy heard across the fresh-turned fields. One pauses by the fence or hedge-row to enjoy what no book or picture can quite give. A breath of perfume from the blooming top of a wild crab-apple tree, along with the hum of the bees at work there, is a poem much older than any ballade or triolet, and fresher and sweeter than any song of troubadour or any idyl of Greek lyrist. What matters it whether one walks, or rides a tri-

cycle, or spins noiselessly along on a bicycle, so that one keeps one's eyes and ears open? If the body is to be refreshed and strengthened by exercise, why not also take pains to recreate the mind by filling the memory with pungent and healthful data? A cool draught from a country way-side spring, where the calamus grows, and the little platoons of sky-blue butterflies arrange themselves on the damp spots, might well inspire an ode as good as any Anacreon ever drew from the purple grape-juice. The first dragon-fly of the season is always a happy discovery for me.

I know where Longfellow got the suggestions for his *Flower de Luce*, the fresher stanzas, at least; for the dew of morning, brushed from brook-side flags and meadow weeds, is in them. The poem is bookish, too, showing the scholar a little too plainly, perhaps; but it serves to urge a current of out-door air over one as one reads, and the sound of the mill-flume is in the measure. It is always a charming junction where ripe scholarship and an accurate and loving knowledge of nature flow together. From that point onward how the imagination is enriched!

The poems of Theocritus and the song of the cardinal-bird are blended together, and something new comes of the mixture. I like to follow through a racy poem or essay some elusive, fascinating trace of the author's recipe. It is never quite hidden.

The impetus given to out-door rambling by the advent of cycling must, it seems to me, bring some fresh elements into American thought. It will, unless we allow the love of mere whirling to shut out everything else. I

have found a tricycle the most helpful and enjoyable thing in exploring the by-ways and high-ways of my neighborhood. It has helped me to see things that I might not have discovered had I been on foot, and it has awakened sensations never before experienced by me. The mere joy in self-propulsion seems to sharpen one's vision, and strengthen one's receptive faculties. I like to stop and sit in the saddle, and peep between the rails of a fence, letting my eyes follow the fresh green rows of young Indian corn that reach far across the level field of dark loam. From the same position I can make such notes and sketches as will be of use to me in the future. Charming physical exercise and pleasing study combined make up about the most desirable of all compounds. When I am tired of pedalling I can stop in the shade of a way-side tree and draw forth a book to read, or I can watch the effect of cloud-shadows and wind-flaws on the rank green wheat. Meadow-larks and blue-birds preen themselves on the fence-stakes, field-sparrows sing in the young oats, yonder orchard rings with the medley of the cat-bird. Here is a good place to test the qualities of a book as an out-door companion. One can find out how its pages will accord with certain phases of nature, so to speak. Ten to one what had seemed quite perfect, read in the atmosphere of the library, will fall off to a mere skeleton in the open air. I have found that, strange as it may seem, the poems of Burns lose something by out-door reading, whilst certain passages of Tennyson, Browning, and Emerson reach out and gather an increment of freshness from pastoral surroundings. The

humorists, as a rule, require to be read within the limitations of four walls. Nature is always in earnest.

A novel that will bear the sunlight and the winds and the bird-songs may be put down as a thoroughly good one. Short, crisp stories, not too tragic, having strong local color and bright conversations, stand this test very well. Our magazines often fall into the error of printing, during the out-door season, light society stories of city life; these fade into colorless and tasteless films when read on the beach, or in the open country. I sometimes read French novels out-of-doors, merely for the antiseptic effect that the sun and air have on the offensive passages; but at best I often find myself glad that American birds and flowers do not understand French.

We Americans are too fast with whatever we undertake. Our horses must trot "below fifteen," our yachts must go like a hurricane; and when we ride bicycles or tricycles we must run a hundred miles in the shortest possible space of time. Now, a tourist who hopes to see anything or hear anything worth remembering must go slowly over his ground, with many stops and with all sorts of detours. One never can foreknow what odd and interesting things may be discovered tucked away in unfrequented nooks. I have experienced many pleasing surprises in the way of valuable information drawn from most unpromising sources. Such rich dialect phrases, too, and such rare, quaint traits of character, disclose themselves! How marvellously weatherwise some of the country folk are, and what keen observers of nature! On the other hand, they

have such queer "notions" about signs and omens. For instance, the well-known guttural croaking of the yellow-billed cuckoo is, in the West and South generally believed to presage rain; hence the bird is known amongst the rural people by the name of rain-crow.

I remember with what solemn earnestness an old man once heaped maledictions on a cuckoo. It was in the midst of a distressing drought, and the bird was mournfully uttering its notes in an orchard. "There's thet air dad-blasted rain crow a-bellerin' down ther' ag'in" he cried, savagely wagging his head. "Ef I hed a gun I'd blow it inter thunder 'n' gone. Ever'thin' a-burnin' up an' the crick agoin' dry an' thet air lyin' rain-crow jest a-yowkin' an' yowkin', es ef a flood wer' a-comin' in less an' fifteen minutes—blast its pictur'!"

Speaking of the yellow-billed cuckoo, it is one of the most interesting of our American birds,—a late comer to our Northern woods, where about the middle of May it begins a shy, shadowy pilgrimage from tree to tree, peering furtively among the tufts of young leaves, as if bent on some errand of mystery. It is a slender, graceful figure, with a disproportionately long tail and a slim, slightly curved bill, which is almost black above and yellow below; its back is drab; its under parts a pure silvery-white, and its tail dark, tipped with snow-white. You may know it by its peculiar zigzag flight, and by its cry, "*Kaow, Kaow*," etc., repeated slowly at first, then increasing in rapidity to a rattling or pounding croak, and finally ending laggingly as it began. It has all

the most interesting habits of the English cuckoo.

I am aware that naturalists have stoutly claimed that our yellow-bill never lays its eggs in other birds' nests; but I have the evidence of my own eyes to the contrary. I was plying a country lad with questions touching the birds and nests of his neighborhood, when he informed me that a robin and a rain-crow had a nest "in cahoot" * in an apple-tree just across a lane from where we stood. Of course I was anxious to see that nest at once. It was built in the usual robin fashion, stacked up in a low crotch of the tree, and contained three robin eggs and one cuckoo egg. This was a number of years ago; but so late as the spring of 1883 I found a cuckoo's egg in the nest of a blue-jay. In the mountain region of North Georgia, where the yellow-bill nests among the haw thickets, I have seen it carrying its egg in its mouth, no doubt with the purpose of depositing it in the care of some other bird. Whenever I have gone I have heard this cuckoo charged with eating the eggs of other birds; but I believe the charge has no better foundation than the mistake of observers, who, seeing it with its own egg in its mouth, naturally suppose that it has been robbing some neighbor-bird's nest. My opinion is, that by the time our country shall have reached the age of the England of to-day our cuckoos will have become confirmed in all the habits of the European species. At best the bird is very indifferent to nest-building, and its natural bent is towards entirely evading the responsibility.

* "In cahoot" is a common Western and Southern phrase for in partnership.

Its architectural powers are of the poorest. No other of our arboreal birds, not even the common dove, builds so crazy and insecure a home. But I am getting into rather deep ornithological mire. It is so easy to find room for digression when one gets out-of-doors! Everything is suggestive. To the vision of a careful observer and student each object in nature has an interrogation-point beside it. With pencil and note-book let us catalogue these suggestions and interrogations, and lay them aside for future use. When, some day, we come to look them over we shall be surprised how perfectly—like dried roots and plants—they have kept their out-door fragrance and taste.

II.

In studying the birds most usually met with on out-door excursions I have found it very interesting to make notes of certain striking evidences of a special harmonic relation between their movements, colors, and attitudes, and the peculiarities of their natural surroundings.

Ornithologists have over and over again rung the changes on the ease with which the quail, the grouse, and the hare make themselves next to invisible to the human eye, and to the piercing vision of birds of prey as well; but there are many curious details connected with this subject of a natural harmony of motion and color, regarding birds and their environments, which I have never seen in print. Of course, since the quail, the hare, and the grouse have been for so long the objects of desire of sportsmen, pot-hunters, and epicures,

as well as of careful study by naturalists, their peculiarities have all been catalogued, and every intelligent person knows that a hare, by crouching flat on a dry gray spot of earth, so blends with its surroundings as to become almost undistinguishable, and that a quail, sitting in a handful of dry brown leaves is as effectually hidden as if buried. So a grouse among the tangled twigs of a bare winter tree is a very difficult object to discover. A meadow-lark, in a sunny clover-field, melts, so to speak, into the general confusion of brown, green, and gold, so that it becomes indeed a "sightless song." The humming-bird makes its nest of lichen, and places it in a tuft of the same on some wrinkled bough, usually at or near a crotch; and the little bird, while on the nest, is so in harmony with its surroundings that none but the keenest eye would distinguish her from one of the little ruffled knots on the bark beside her. The whippoorwill builds no nest. Its eggs are deposited on the ground at a place where the bird's colors and those of her eggs perfectly harmonize with the general tone of their surroundings. I have known this bird to roll her eggs from spot to spot while incubating, evidently for the purpose of keeping them and herself within a proper *entourage*, this being her only means of protection from hawks, owls, and other enemies. The common dove places its shallow, ill-made nest in what appear to be the most exposed places, but the bluish ash-gray color of the bird's plumage runs so evenly into the tone of its surroundings that one might look in vain for any sign of a living thing in the

midst of that apparently flat wash of drab neutral.

That hawks and owls have powerful and far-seeing eyes cannot be doubted; but they either lack a fine power of discrimination in vision, or this adaptation of the colors and markings of birds to their surroundings is very effectual, else these birds of prey exhibit a wonderful forbearance toward their natural victims during the season of incubation. I am inclined to the opinion that hawks are what might be called "far-sighted," and that their vision at very short distances is not very clear. I once saw a goshawk pursuing a downy woodpecker, when the latter darted through a tuft of foliage and flattened itself close upon the body of a thick oak bough, where it remained as motionless as the bark itself. The hawk alighted on the same bough within two feet of its intended victim, and remained sitting there for some minutes, evidently looking in vain for it, with nothing but thin air between monster and morsel. The woodpecker was stretched longitudinally on the bough, its tail and beak close to the bark, its black and white speckled feathers looking like a continuation of the wrinkles and lichen. No doubt those were moments of awful suspense for the little fellow; but its ruse succeeded, and the hawk flew away to try some other tidbit. If the woodpecker had stopped amongst the green leaves, the hawk would have discovered it instantly.

I have noticed that the cardinal-grosbeak and the blue-jay are more often killed by hawks than are the other common birds of our woods; and I attribute the fact to their brilliant plu-

mage. The blue-jays are aware of their danger, and resort to mob-law whenever a hawk or owl is discovered. I have seen a hundred blue-jays bonded together and worrying one little screech-owl. The grosbeaks protect themselves as best they can by keeping well within thickets and thorny close-topped trees.

Along our rivers and brooks live a great many aquatic and semi-aquatic birds, whose traits and peculiar characteristics seem not to have been very closely noted by our naturalists.

I have mentioned the motions and attitudes of birds as partaking of the general tone of their surroundings. This is particularly observable in the herons, sand-pipers, plovers, bitterns, and many shore birds. The motionless, dreamy appearance of the heron as it stands in the edge of a still gray pool of water is in perfect keeping with all the features and accessories of a tarn. So the wavering, tilting motion of the little sand-pipers accords harmoniously with the rippling surface of running water. So accentuated is this light see-saw movement of one of the lesser sand-pipers, that the bird is called "teeter-snipe" by the country folk. The kill-deer plover, common in our damp meadows and fallow lands, has a way of running in the low grass and stubble that renders it very hard to follow with the eye, and, when it stops, its outlines are so shadowy and so intimately blended with the gray-brown background that one has to look sharply to discover it. The little green heron of our brooks and rivulets has a habit of sitting on old heaps of drift-wood, where he looks for all the world like an upright stick or piece of bark. When

standing in the water his colors shade off into the greenish wash of the stream, and you rarely see him, no matter how near him you may be, before he springs into the air, and is away. I once shot a fine specimen as it flew past me, and it fell among some stones at a brook's edge. Something attracted my eyes from the spot where it fell, and when I turned again to look for my bird I could not see it. I walked round and round. I knew it had fallen quite dead; but what had become of it? In fact it lay there in plain view under my eyes; but its colors were so uniform with those of the smooth, water-washed stones, amongst which it had fallen, that I was full five minutes discovering it. Every sportsman has experienced similar difficulty in looking for snipe and woodcock after bringing them down.

The kingfisher's colors are, no doubt, of great advantage to him in taking his prey from the water. If he were red, instead of being dashed over with all the blue and purple and silver-gray, and liquid shadows of the brook itself, he would not catch many fish. How hard it must be for the minnows, as they disport in the dancing current, to see, through the trembling medium, the sky-blue and silvery markings of the bird sitting on a swaying branch between them and the sky! And how easy it would be for the kingfisher to get all the food he might desire if those little fish were less of the color of the water in which they swim. If quails were scarlet instead of mottled brown, how soon the hawks would exterminate them!

But there is another side to this subject of which the poet and artist must take careful

note. Nature's tone is rarely loud, rarely over-accentuated. The blue-jay in the orchard, the cat-bird in the hedgerow, the kingfisher by the brook, each is a key to a harmony. Nature, on the whole, suggests under-statement and a reserve of color. Her contrasts are not of the Rembrandt type; her expressions do not abound in adjectives. Gay, flaunting flowers and gorgeous birds are rare save in green-houses and cages. The suppressed power felt in the solemn stillness of great woods is suggestive of that force which some men of few words bear about with them.

I saw a simple picture of Nature's painting once, which has returned to my memory again and again, and if it could be put on a canvas or fastened in a poem it would forever remain a masterpiece of art. And yet it was nothing but a green heron standing in the swift shallow current of a brook with the diamond-bright wavelets breaking around its slender legs and a tuft of water-grass trembling beside it. I was lying idly enough, at full length on the brook's bank, so that beyond the bird, as I gazed, opened a fairy-like landscape, over which a gentle breeze was blowing with an effect wholly indescribable, shaking tall flags and tossing the dragon-flies about in the sunshine. The whole effect was cooling and tranquillizing, with a subtle hint in it of a land somewhere just out of reach where one might dream the lotos-dream forever.

Now, a good artist might have easily painted the little scene so far as painting usually goes; but it would have required such genius as is yet to be born to imprison in the sketch the hint of what seemed to lie just beyond the

dreamy horizon. None but the most masterful genius would have been able to keep up to the sweet, quiet key of the coloring, and yet be satisfied with the tender, wavering outlines and the soft, transparent shadows. The liquid tones of sound and color in the brook came so harmoniously to my senses, along with the motion of swaying flags and bubble-beaded waves, that the graceful bird, seen through half closed eyes, appeared to be a half-fanciful embodiment of the spirit of calm delight, knee-deep in some tide of enchantment or romance. (Looking back over this last sentence I recognize its weakness, but must wilfully let it go, for it comes very near expressing one phase of the view.) Nature is rarely either *flamboyant* or *grisâtre*, but keeps well the golden mean.

But, to return to the motions of birds, how perfectly in keeping with the broad expanse of sky and the movements of the clouds is the sailing of the great-winged hawks and vultures! I have watched the swallow-tailed hawks of the South sailing so high that they appeared to be sliding against the sky. No labored movements there; those wings were far above the difficulties that beset our earth, and were spread on heavenly tides. Even the obscene turkey-buzzard, when it has reached a great altitude, and is moving so smoothly and dreamily between us and the empyrean, becomes an object of respect; we forget its vulgarity, as we do that of men who have mounted on the wings of genius, bearing their depravities into the rare atmosphere of exalted art. The albatross, that prince of the sea-winds, seems a part of the fleece-clouds and the sky. The flamingoes, the pelicans, the gulls—all

the wild sea-fowl and shore-birds have something of the ocean-swell and the surf-ripple in their flight. I believe it is Dr. Holmes who speaks of the

“Oriole floating like a flake of fire,”

but, true as the comparison is, the oriole, with its sunshine and shadows, harmonizes perfectly with the fresh greens and yellows of the young spring leaves and tassels. How many of our fly-catchers, finches, and warblers have a dash of sap green and pale leaf-yellow, as if Nature had purposely meant them for a part of her general spring scheme of color! Even the bull-frog has the same marking as the tuft of water-grass in which he sits ready for his head-long plunge into the pool. Need I remind the experienced sportsman of the fact that a wood-duck among the broad leaves and snowy blooms of the water-lily is a thing almost impossible to see although in plain view? The beautiful bird's white and gray and purplish markings blend easily with the water-gleams, and leaf-shimmer, and pure white flower-clusters.

The herons and kingfishers have for ages set an example that anglers have not had the wit to follow. White and pale blue are the water high-lights as seen from *under the surface of the water*. A white coat, with misty, dark-gray wading-boots, would be nearly the snowy-heron's fishing outfit for still, murky water. Why? Because the legs must be in the water and the coat above water. So the great blue-heron has dark gray-brown legs, and all its under parts are overlaid with fine narrow feathers of silvery white. But the kingfisher,

whose prey is taken from clear, moving water—are peculiarly marked underneath. On his breast, next to his white necklace, is a band of pale blue, touched here and there with light-brown, and below this to his tail he is white. Now, a fish looking up through the water has the kingfisher between him and the sky. Those sky-blue and silver-white feathers correspond exactly with the water-light and sky-light as they are broken up and blended together by the tiny chopping waves. When the kingfisher makes a harpoon of itself, and, beak downward, darts from its perch above the water to fall upon a fish, it presents two parallel curved lines, one of which is mainly bright blue, the other mostly pure white; these seen through moving water blend into a soft mist-gray, perfectly in tone with the prevailing tint of most brook-water.

In connection with observations on the motions of birds it is well to recall the fact that nearly all the night-birds fly on wings that make no sound. An owl slips through the air with the utter silence of a shadow. This accords with the stillness of the night. It also serves the bird a good turn, for the least noise would startle his prey at a time when all nature is hushed and breathless. I have observed, as has every nature-student, I suppose, that nearly, if not quite all, the night insects are comparatively noiseless in their flight. The giant moth does not hum like a bumble-bee or a humming-bird. The mosquito is the noisiest with his wings of all the night-flyers. But I must not get over the line from birds to insects, while on this subject of harmony, for a study of butterflies alone would fill more space

than I have for this paper. In tropical and semi-tropical countries a curious resemblance in color and shape exists between the butterflies and the flowers they haunt, a resemblance quite noticeable as far north as the fortieth degree of latitude.

III.

How would "Tricycles and Triolets" do for an alliterative heading to a light chapter on out-door poetry? Ever since I began to taste Virgil in my school-days I have had a special liking for verse smacking of the woods and fields, the birds, the sunshine, and the brooks. A certain passage in the *Æneid* comes into my mind now, a strong sketch of a grove of trees, with the light playing through the swaying foliage with that strangely brilliant effect so often observed on bright days in spring and summer :—

—"Tum silvis scena coruscis
Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbrâ."

I do not think that William Morris has quite done justice to this beautiful Virgilian bit of landscape in his rhymed translation. Here is his rendering :—

—"Lo! the flickering wood above
And wavering shadow cast adown by darksome hanging grove."

"Flickering wood" is not of subtle significance enough to suggest what is somehow conveyed by the original phrase. I have seen the sunlight and a breeze playing at once through the bright-green top of a tall tree when the sudden thrills, so to speak, of golden fire, leap-

ing among the swaying foliage, were like flashes of rare thought shot swiftly through the brain of some grand genius.

Although I have hinted at the triolet, I shall not speak of that, or indeed of any other purely conventional form of verse, saving the mere observation that nothing of the kind, from the sonnet to the rondel, is suited to the freshness and freedom of out-door life. The over-racy honey of the bumble-bee, little suited as it is to the table of the epicure, has such flavor as ought to mark the songs of the sylvan poet. I am in hopes that in our country a school of young singers will soon appear, widely different from that now forming in England, and also unlike the *jeune école* of France. Why should we as a people foster, or even countenance, forms of poetical affectation worn out and flung aside by the Old World some hundreds of years ago?

Our venerable Walt Whitman may have pushed at times too far in the other direction, but he has caught the spirit of freedom and has dashed his unkempt songs with a dew as American as that of Helicon was Greek. It is a broad, out-door sense in which one enjoys some of his breezy verses :—

“I think I have blown with you, O winds ;
O waters, I have fingered every shore with you.”

It is indeed a pleasing thing to idly blow with the wind, or to blow with the wind for a purpose ; and what is more recreating than to finger sweet shores with the water ? A canoe, if but a pirogue, and a shore to finger, if only the bank of a rivulet, can give delight of no uncertain sort to a healthy soul.

A Western poet, Ben Parker, has embodied in a simple stanza a good idea of that freshness which lingers in the memory after one has been driven by the pressure of worldly cares out of the redolent ways of nature :—

“O morning when the days are long,
And youth and innocence are wed,
And every grove is full of song,
And every pathway void of dread ;
Who rightly sings its rightful praise,
Or rightly dreams it o'er again,
When cold and narrow are the days,
And shrunken all the hopes of men —
He shall re-waken with his song
The morning when the days were long.”

The old English poet, Sir Richard Fanshawe, took a gloomier view :—

“Let us use it while we may
Snatch those joys that haste away !
Earth her winter coat may cast
And renew her beauty past :
But, our winter come in vain,
We solicit spring again ;
And when our furrows snow shall cover
Love may return, but never lover.”

There was a philosopher for you ; but here comes one of our young American poets with a fancy that finds pretty and apt comparisons wherever it skips. Sings Edgar Fawcett :—

“If trees are Nature's thoughts or dreams,
And witness how her great heart yearns,
Then she has only shown, it seems,
Her lightest fantasies in ferns.”

It is quite surprising, when one comes to look, how chary our later poets are of using the dew for dampening their materials ; they seem to prefer lamp-oil. It may be, after all,

that lamp-oil is the better medium, but just now I am writing from the saddle of a tricycle with the spell of all out-doors upon me.

How precious is the pleasure now-a-days of coming upon a really good stanza of verse, one that breaks open, so to speak, like a fragrant bud, and distils into one's mind the quintessence of genuine originality! I do not speak of such originality as Poe's or Baudelaire's or Rossetti's, but such as Swinburne has shown in a choice few of his simpler lyrics, where he has forgotten himself; for Swinburne is a master when French and Greek influences do not master him. His music is haunting, and there are, scattered through his poems, pictures sketched from nature with a hand as free and firm as Shakespeare's :—

“Where tides of grass break into foam of flowers,
Or where the wind's feet shine along the sea.”

It is not hard to find good out-door poetry if we go back to the beginning of English verse. Chaucer, with the language fresh in his hands, so to speak, coined his phrases with a pen dipped in dew. See how he begins his prologue :—

“When that Aprille with his schowres swoote
The drought of Marche hath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertue engendred is the flour.”

From Chaucer's day down to this no poet, save Chaucer himself, has written four lines so full of the subtle flavor of Spring as these. I must add another stanza :—

“And the river that I sat upon,
It made such a noise as it ron,

Accordant with the birdes armony,
 Methought it was the best melody
 That might ben yheard of any mon."

Indeed, Chaucer is one of the few poets who are good companions in the open air. It is like a luncheon of fruit and nuts and choice old wine—reading the "Canterbury Tales" under a plane-tree by the brookside.

"And he himself as swete as is the roote
 Of lokorys, or eny cetewale."

—"Sweete as bragat is or meth,
 Or hoord of apples layd in hay or heth."

"The hoote somer had maad his hew al brown,
 And certainly he was a good felawe."

Chaucer saw nature with frank, wide-open eyes, albeit he never forgot to be a scholar, as the times went.

"And in a launde, upon a hill of floures,
 Was set this noble goddesse Nature,
 Of branches were her halles and her boures,
 Ywrought, after her craft and her mesure."

"To do Nature honour and pleasaunce" was so good, in the eyes of the old poet, that he did not nicely weigh the manner of the doing, viewed from the stand-point of our latter-day versifiers, but he let in the crispness of morning and the pungency of spring buds in lieu of these refinements of versification, now so highly prized. His knightly spirit and his courtly instincts could not repress his abounding love for the singing-birds, the breezy fields, and the wayside brooks. He was artist enough to know the value of words and the suggestive force of the more elusive elements of nature:—

"Verse, a breeze 'mid blossoms straying,"

as Coleridge expresses it, was Chaucer's verse in a large degree. His was a *paradis parfumé*, of a kind quite different from the hot-house paradise of our modern poetry, whose odors are of *l'huile de coco, du musc et du goudron* so liked by Baudelaire and his admirers.

Emerson's poems are good to have in one's tricycle-pouch. I wish I could say as much for those of Matthew Arnold. Nothing can be finer than the tonic raw sweetness of some of Emerson's verses when read in the solitude of the woods; and no doubt this unstrained American honey is too rich (as is the pulp of our papaws) for the over-delicate English palate. I am afraid that Mr. Arnold would find fault even with the flavor of sassafras tea or rhubarb pies! It is one of Emerson's qualities, sharply observable, that, whatever may be his technical short-coming, his thoughts are so phrased in his poems as to give them a smack of the clean, the home-brewed, the genuine. A cup of sweet-apple cider, with its honest bouquet and non-intoxicating effect, is not a whit more grateful than some of his wood-notes. He had the nerve to preserve the aroma of a thought, even at the expense of a false rhyme or a halting verse. He left some seeds and floating bits of apple-rind in his cider. As we slowly imbibe his precious meanings we are ready to quote him:—

"I, drinking this,
Shall hear far Chaos talk with me;"

and we fall into a state of mind that melts

"Solid nature to a dream."

Let some flying tourist stop for a moment

on a breezy hill-top, as I did lately, and read this :—

“I hung my verses in the wind ;
Time and tide their faults may find :
All were winnowed through and through ;
Five lines lasted sound and true.”

Or this :—

—“The bell of beetle and of bee
Knell their melodious memory ;”

and he will feel a new consciousness of how
Nature

“Rounds with rhyme her every rune.”

Scattered all through Emerson's poems are thoughts that cut into nature and tap her sweetest and most hidden veins.

It is remarkable that no Southern poet has arisen to give us the wood-notes of the land of the magnolia and the orange. Some of Sydney Lanier's verses, it is true, are dashed with the fervid colors of the semi-tropic, but he did not live to do his best, and his ill-health no doubt interfered with his out-door studies. His *Marsh Hymns* are lofty, fragmentary nature-songs, and I have no doubt that when his poems appear in book-form, as they soon will, it will be seen that his death was a sad thing for those who like genuine poetry. Still the fact remains that we have no poet who gives us the warm, odorous, fruitful South in rhythm and rhyme slumbrous as her sunshine and electrifying as her breezes. Indeed, no poet, of whatever country, has ever found the way to an expression of tropical out-door life. Of course I do not speak of mere descriptive verse, which is the lowest order of poetry. A

Southern Emerson would not be content with mere adjectives of color and form ; he would go about like a humble-bee, extracting from nature such sweets as might be found racy of the soil. He would be a mole among the juicy roots of plants, a butterfly among the flowers. He would cut into the sap-veins of the trees ; he would peel the fragrant barks. His poems would not be composed of these things, nor principally of them, but their flavor would come out of them, and out of the sunshine and the lazy summer winds.

Who knows but that the invention of the wheel, this charming instrument of self-propulsion, is to work a new element into our literature—not merely the wheel element, but the provincial element—an element which seems to have almost disappeared from the poetry and fiction made in the great literary centres of New York, London and Paris. I have felt, while enjoying short leisurely tours on the tricycle, that all the bright young cyclists of our country are certainly in the best way of gathering that knowledge which fully complements the lore of the books. Surely it is given to him who knows Nature and loves her, to speak :

“ As if by secret sight he knew
Where, in far fields, the orchis grew.”

IV.

Here are my notes of a short tricycle run made on the second of May, 1884. The trip was far more pleasing to me, no doubt, than I can make it appear to others, but the notes may serve to show how much can be seen,

heard, and felt in a little while under the ordinary circumstances of a run; or rather what a mass of observations one can record by the industrious use of one's eyes, ears, and note-book, and pencil, even when nothing really unusual occurs.

I set out quite early in the morning over a good road. A slight rain had fallen the day before, and there were a few puddles here and there, but no real mud. The spring had been a little slow coming, though the wheat-fields were waving ankle-high with a rich sward, and the woods were washed over with the tender green of tassels and leaves. A bracing freshness pervaded the air, which was from the south—a mere breath with a hint of summer warmth in it. No sooner had I cleared the town and got rid of the half-dozen ragged urchins that ran howling after me, as if I might have been mistaken for the advance agent of a circus, than I put on a spurt of power, bowling along in a level lane, with a hedge of *bois d'arc* on one hand and a high board fence on the other. A man walking in the middle of the road ahead of me evidently did not hear me coming, for when I whisked past him he shied like a young colt and glared at me as if he meant to attack me, but I left him so suddenly that I could not analyze his expression further. Somehow this little incident called up De Quincey's *Vision of Sudden Death*—a story which has always seemed to me a most perfect piece of art-work. If you have not read it, I advise you to take it with you on your first outing. It will fill an hour of rest with an enjoyment wholly

new. You will understand how it was recalled by the trifling incident above recorded.

My way lay due east for nearly a mile, with the meadow-larks whistling in the fields on my right, and the woodpeckers chattering on the fence-posts to the left. The woodpeckers (those fellows half white and half black and hooded in scarlet) had just arrived from the South, and appeared overjoyed with their surroundings. They looked very clean in their shining jet coats and snow under-garments. A toll-gate stood at the end of the lane. I whirled noiselessly through it before the woman who kept it could decide whether my vehicle was down on her list, and ran over a little hill just as the sun cleared the tree-tops in the east. A small boy was riding a big-wheeled plough, to which three fine sleek horses were working abreast. The musty odor of the fresh-turned soil was very pleasant. Blue-birds were dropping into the new furrow behind the plough to get the larvæ of various insects exposed there. Two sparrow-hawks were wheeling in small circles, some fifty feet high, watching for field-mice, or possibly intent on taking one of the blue-birds unaware. There was a worm-fence on one side of the road and the corners were literally carpeted with wild blue-violets. What a pity it is that these beautiful flowers have no perfume ! The lack seems to take a great deal from their value when one discovers it. It is almost like finding that a very musical song has no meaning in its sonorous phrases. I now had some stiff work going up a hill on a curve, and then came a smooth bit of coasting, followed by a short stretch through level heavy sand ; then

across a brook on an iron bridge and into a grove of buckeye trees heavy with young leaves and clustered blooms, about which the wild bees were booming merrily enough.

Here I stopped, and sitting in the saddle, sketched in the rough outlines of a boy who was trying to snare sucker-fish, in a clear eddy of the brook, with a looped wire. The first Baltimore oriole of the season was singing overhead in its peculiar, monotonous way. This bird's song always seems spiral to me, as if it had got a twist in coming forth. On the anchor-posts of an old water-gate, I saw some of the finest lichens I have ever met with; great round rosettes, puffed and ruffled, showing many delicate shades of sap-green, celadon and gray. Not far from here I found a hill too steep for comfortable riding, and after pushing my machine up it, I was glad to see before me a long stretch of level road through beautiful farms. An apple orchard, too closely set, was beginning to bloom, and a long row of cherry-trees was white as a windrow of snow. What is more expressive of comfortable, worthy wealth and liberal security from the failures of life than a broad, well-kept Western farm? Here were fields of wheat, so wide that they looked almost like prairies, side by side with meadow-lands on which the clover and timothy were thick and green over hundreds of acres; and then the rich black plough-land, too, where soon the corn-planting would begin. Orchards, garden-plats, grazing lands, cattle, swine, sheep, and horses, broad-winged barns, windmills for pumping water, and a spacious residence embowered in maple trees; surely it is well to be an Indiana farmer.

I bowled along at a good rate with my head high, taking in deep draughts of the wholesome air; a long row of beehives in a garden, with the busy workers stirring on their little porches, sweetened the scene with a thought of big white honey-combs and snowy muffins. A fair, yellow-haired child was standing on a stile as I ran past the house, and she looked at me with great surprised blue eyes, holding meantime her little sun-bonnet in her hands. A big brown dog left her side and ran barking after me in a good-natured way for some distance, then turned and leisurely trotted back. A little farther on I stopped to watch a pair of cat-birds in a bit of hedge. They seemed to be looking for a good place in which to build their nest, for the female had a slender wisp of dry grass in her mouth. Up and down and in and out they went, all the time uttering their peculiar mewing cry. Finally the male mounted to the highest branch of the hedge and poured forth a sweet, trickling medley, not unlike the night-song of the Southern mocking-bird, though of far slenderer volume and inferior *timbre*. Why is it that the country folk have a contempt for the cat-bird? I have found this beautiful little songster under a ban from Michigan to Florida, with no one to say a good word for it, and yet, the mocking-bird and brown-thrush excepted, it has no rival in America as a singer.

Driving on again my road soon began to descend, growing steeper and steeper, until at length I put my feet on the rest, and, with hand on the brake, coasted at dizzying speed round a long curve down into a dense wood of maple, walnut, and plane trees that bor-

dered a little river. At the foot of the hill I met a man driving a team of six horses hitched to a wagon whereon was a saw-log sixteen feet long and nearly four feet in diameter. The log was tulip, usually called poplar in the West, the *Liriodendron tulipifera* of the botanists, and appeared not to have a blemish of any sort in it. What a grand tree it must have been when standing, and for how many Junes it had bloomed in the woods, its huge flowers flaming among its rich green leaves.

For some distance my road now skirted the foot of a bluff along the bank of the river. At one point I stopped for awhile to watch a fisherman casting for bass. He was in a little skiff near the middle of the river and was casting down stream with a minnow for bait. He appeared to understand his business, but I got tired, and drove on before he caught anything; still I carried away with me a pleasing impression,—in my memory a picture of the silver current breaking around the skiff and the tall graceful angler patiently plying his rod and reel. What fascinating uncertainty there is in angling! What a big fish one is always just on the point of catching! As I write I have in my ears the murmur of every brook from Canada to the chestnut-covered hills of North Georgia.

Turning aside from the main road I pushed my tricycle up a steep, stony hill and mounting, soon found myself following the meanderings of a narrow cart-way, overshadowed by wide-branching beech trees just beginning to show their leaves. A half-mile of slow riding brought me to a thicket of wild plum bushes loaded with their fragrant white

blooms, amongst which bees and other insects were glancing and humming, and a number of small yellow green fly-catchers were actively engaged in a restless pursuit of their proper food. I gathered a big bunch of these odorous plum-sprays and bound it fast to the handle of my brake lever so that I could have with me in my further journeying the fruity breath of the wild orchard.

Running down a long rut-furrowed slope, and then over a damp flat in a cool, shady hollow, I came to a nasty little stream sweeping through a narrow bog. Here I called a halt for consultation. That mud looked deep and treacherous. I saw where a wagon had been pried out of it with fence-rails. There was nothing to do but get across, however, so I fell to work, carrying pieces of logs, rails, fallen boughs, etc., until I had made a quite respectable corduroy bridge, over which I pushed my machine with perfect safety; then I had to lift it over a large log that had fallen across the road. In fact I did not mount again for a quarter of a mile, at the end of which I found myself at the source of the road, where it appeared that I was caught fast between a huge old red barn and a weather-beaten but comfortable looking farm-house.

A brawny, grizzled man with a hammer and monkey-wrench was tinkering with a disabled plough. I approached him cap in hand, and mopping the perspiration from my face. He immediately showed a deep but quasi-contemptuous interest in the mechanism of the tricycle. I plied him with questions as to his crop-prospects, and was soon on easy terms with him. I got a drink out of a sweet old

gourd at his well, and obtained permission to ride across his wide pasture land to a road a half-mile distant. I mounted in his barnyard, and, while he held open a big gate for me, dashed out at my best speed into the level grass-field, where the dandelions shone like stars. A herd of steers, as I approached them, eyed me wildly for awhile, then ran away at a thundering pace, with their tails whirling and their heads high in air. I had to push across thirty acres of fresh ploughed land (a very uninteresting and tiresome operation) before I reached the road. Now came a long spin over a surface just damp enough to be elastic, and although the road-bed had been gravelled it was quite free from ugly stones. The air had freshened and was blowing in sweet gusts from the south.

The sunshine was growing in power; one could almost hear the buds exploding. A clover-field beside the road was a lovely sight, though not yet in bloom. Its dark green tufts looked as if they had gushed out of the earth in a moment of ecstatic impulse. Indeed, some occult force made itself manifest in every bud and blade, and stalk and leaflet, from which one could not fail to catch a fine mental tonic. I passed a level reach of maple wood in which grew scattered patches of mandrake that looked like the grass-green tents of lilliputian armies. In places the ground was rosy white with the blooms of the claytonia, or yellow with the stars of the adder-tongue.

What sweet and sure alchemic recipes Mother Earth gives us, if we could but read them! How unfailing are her schemes for the perpetuation of life, freshness, strength,

beauty? These flowers are but the bubbles thrown up from her inexhaustible veins of vital force. Is not this woodsy fragrance which loads the air of spring mere surplus steam from Nature's alembics? and in breathing it do we not take into our blood a trace of her elixir? One's imagination renews itself by absorbing and assimilating the precious exhalations from the countless valves of woods and fields. How evenly and perfectly our book-lore blends and shades into what we gather from nature!

"Spirit of lake, and sea, and river—
Bear only perfumes and the scent
Of healthy herbs to just men's fields."

All herbs and plants are healthy and wholesome, too, in their way. I saw a flicker eat the berries of the dreadful night-shade—not on this tour, for the plant comes later—and I have known a quail to swallow the seeds of the Jamestown weed with no bad result. But to my tricycling.

I soon came to where a broad road, leading homeward, crossed mine at nearly right-angles, and I set my face towards town with a three-mile run before me, over a fine rolling way between incomparably fertile farms. A fox-squirrel ran ahead of me on a fence until I came so near him that he sailed off into a field of wheat, and went bounding through the waving green blades to a lone walnut tree, up which he darted and disappeared in a hole.

The spires of our little city came in sight, gleaming above the maple trees that border the streets. I bumped across the railway track, whirled over a long hill, and descended into the suburbs with my blood tingling, and my memory full of fresh sights and sounds. At nine o'clock sharp I was at my desk.

THE THRESHOLD OF THE GODS.

“——*Silva alta Jovis, lucusve Dianæ.*”

How shall we account for the old mythologies, or shall we attempt to account for them at all? That beauty is imperishable, and that whatever fills the measure of logic may be taken as demonstrated, has somehow come to be accepted by wise men as true. But shall we receive or reject the gods of the ancients on the score of beauty on the one hand or of logic on the other? Who ever did believe in the gods? Were they men of feeble minds or debilitated physiques—a lot of degenerate clods without any fixedness of character? Was Agamemnon a fool, Homer a dunce, Pythagoras a ninny, or Cæsar a weakling?

These may at first view seem questions both trite and uninteresting; but I purpose sketching presently, as best I may, the outlines of a quiet little adventure which led me to ponder deeply over the proposition, Was there ever any foundation in fact for this belief in the gods? I will not say that I believe there ever was, nor can I own to a total disregard for certain rather obscure and mysterious evidences in nature of the existence of beings whose tenure of material bodies is as certain and indestructible as the bodies are shadowy, and whose power is somehow held, for some reason hard to discover, in abeyance. If gods ever were they now are. They may not be now palpable or visible or audible, but

they are not dead or banished. For our present purpose let us admit that time was when nature, the great generator of mysteries, disclosed immortal beings to man. Were these beings necessarily, because immortal, omnipotent or superhuman in their powers? I should say they probably were possessed of more than human potency in certain ways. Immortality, even when robbed of everything but the death-resisting principle, is in some way very nearly married to invisibility in our idea of it. The power of rendering itself invisible to human eyes, that is, the ability to make itself a nonentity to all appearances, is an attribute of every imaginable god, or at least of every god at all like those of the Greek and Latin mythologies.

Now suppose certain beings, born of a mysterious play of nature, possessed of these two things, immortality and the power of rendering themselves invisible, and what more is needed as a basis upon which to build the fabric of heathen polytheism? Why not, then, take the so-called gods to have been a race of such immortals, without any other attributes of the true *Theos* in them? If such they were, how natural for human imagination, operated upon by the subtle influences of awe and wonder, to add the rest. Indeed it seems to me hardly fair, this laughing to scorn the beautiful theology of the ancients without so much as giving it the benefit of a charitable doubt, and without even admitting that it may have rested on a venial mistake arising out of some manifestations of nature now withdrawn or in abeyance. But the gods may have been immaterial, in the common sense, and yet not immortal in

the best meaning of the word. Certain conditions of mundane things might have been necessary to their existence here. If we should study nature closely for the purpose we might discover those conditions.

And this fetches from its hiding-place my theory. It may be called the grove theory. No one can think of the gods as separable from the woods and waters. The ancients admitted this. They went further, dedicating to each deity its grove or stream. It seems to me that this meant more than mere empty complimentary dedication. It was a recognition and acknowledgment of the conditions upon which the gods would remain with them. In short, unsmitten, unshorn, pristine nature could accommodate these mysterious beings, and it only. The groves grown of virgin soil, the uncultivated flowers and fruits, the balm and spice of perfect trees—these prepared the air for the gods to breathe. Something, we may not know what—the keen pure essence of unchanged nature from some source now practically dried up, may be—fed them and kept them within the bounds of visibility. The dryads disappeared perforce, it may well be assumed, when their woods were desecrated, and the naiads when their fountains were polluted. The fauns faded into shadows and were blown away when the axe and saw had felled the groves and fragrant thickets. The satyr withdrew into the deepest recesses of the forests as man advanced, and Apollo and Diana fled away—whither?

Possibly some secret potency existed in the air that flowed through those virgin woods and over those unpolluted streams which could

give to all those immortals the power of rendering themselves visible, and when it was exhausted by man's encroachments they fell away into invisibility. And if some hidden cave in the world could now be found where nature has never been disturbed by even the simplest art, may be there might be discovered one or two happy deities revelling in the merest pool, so to speak, of what was once the great ocean of their "peculiar element." If this theory is true the gods are invisible, not dead, and they are invisible not from their own choice, but because their "peculiar element" is exhausted which, while it lasted, made visibility possible.

I have no certain recollection of having been poring over this or any similar train of semi-reasoning, nor have I the faintest knowledge of what I was thinking of, when my guide, halting suddenly and knocking the ashes from his pipe into the hollow of his great brown hand, said, "Well, here we are." At the sound of his rather gentle though deep and sonorous voice, I looked around, feeling as if I had been aroused from a dreamful slumber, without power to recall any definite idea of my dreams.

Every one has experienced this feeling when straying in an idle, musing way through some still grove or quiet meadow. Suddenly, as if by a spell of enchantment everything looks strange. Even the sunlight is unlike itself. The sigh of the wind is peculiarly impressive. Even the color of the grass is changed. You rub your eyes; but it is some time before you see, hear and feel natural.

So with me just then. I was well aware, to be

sure, that starting from the guide's cabin we had walked over a high ridge, almost a mountain, following for our way a zigzag path or trail that led us back and forth among vast fragments of variegated granite under wide-spreading boughs of low cedar trees. Now, however, we stood on the bank of a little river whose water crept past us in a slow but remarkably limpid tide as clear as glass, into which I gazed with an indistinct vision, and feeling a vague sense of the strangeness of everything about me. A pirogue lay moored at our feet. The guide motioned me to get in. I obeyed at once, but had time in so doing to note how old and frail, indeed how rotten the boat appeared to be. The guide accidentally tossed the pipe-ashes from his hand down upon one of the gunwales where they seemed naturally to disappear, mingling with the loose mould and minute fungi of the decaying wood. In this frail vessel we purposed passing over a dangerous rapid of the stream some distance below ; for it was the spirit of adventure had brought me here. I was in no condition, however, to realize the possibilities of the step I was about to take. I shook myself, rubbed my eyes and strove to get rid of this hazy mood ; but succeeded only when the guide by a vigorous paddle-stroke sent us straight out to the stream's middle. Then I began to feel naturally and fell to making a close study of the guide and the boat.

What a taciturn, grimly selfish-looking fellow the man was ! His face was not a bad one, however, and his form was ease and strength incarnate. You could not guess such a man's age. Not a gray hair on his head,

not a wrinkle, denoting years, in his brow or cheeks, and yet you suspected he was old. It might have been the rather hard glitter of his calm, gray eyes, or the half stolid way in which he kept closed his immense hirsute lips, which suggested something of senility coupled with unusual strength. His bodily movements, too, though full of elasticity of a certain sort, lacked the ready suppleness of youth, suggesting instead the half-automatic, perfunctory agility of long experience. You occasionally see such old men by the sea or in the mountains. They are men whom age cannot conquer—the men of perfect health. But his boat was not so impervious to time and exposure, it seemed. A kind of dry rot had attacked it, apparently years ago. This, however, seemed to have added to its buoyancy, for it danced upon the water like a bubble or a feather. I could not help, as I glanced from man to boat, imagining a sort of *rapproch* between them, and presently the odd fancy that, like the centaur and the horse, they were really one, took hold on my mind so forcibly that I could not restrain a low laugh as we began to glide down the stream, so ludicrously did the blending of the guide's gray, old clothes with the sides and bottom of the gray, old boat, in color and texture, enforce the whimsical thought.

It may as well be stated here that the stream upon which we were now afloat ran past the guide's cabin over on the other side of the ridge. But to do so it had to make a complete double round a great point, after dashing through a deep, hidden valley, down stony precipices and between the close-drawn walls of a resounding gorge.

My seat was forward near the prow of the boat, and I could look straight ahead over the little, decaying staff which, in imitation of a bowsprit, slanted off from the pirogue's beak. A glance down the river showed me how near to the dizzy escarpments of the mountain its current flowed, whilst over against this vast wall a wooded country, almost flat, swept off to a range of low green hills a mile distant.

The guide propelled our frail craft with a short, broad paddle which must have been very old, for the wood of which it was made had turned green and was curiously creased with worm-furrows and slimy with fungus or moss. Besides this paddle, a long cane rod, for use when the process of polling was necessary, lay at hand. But, so sensitive seemed our ancient pirogue to even the least impulse, there was little need of any engine, more than the stream's own current, to propel us withal. Noiselessly and evenly we slipped down the tide, much like the shadowy figures of a dream, it seemed to me, between the fern-braided banks. We scarcely made a ripple as we went. My habit of close observation soon prevailed over the dreamy mood that had settled upon me, and I began a minute study of the shores as they stole, by apparent motion, to the rear of us. Below the wild tangles of ferns and semi-fluviatic plants beautifully waved lines of parachrose stones lay in blending strata, as if half-welded by some process of fluxion long since ended—a dim polychrome rendered doubly effective by our motion. On the side opposite to the ridge the bank was quite low, giving us free insight to the farthest

glooms of the woods, where wild flowers of many kinds grew in profusion.

We had proceeded but a few hundred yards when I caught sight of a pretty, dappled fawn peering out at us with its great, mellow eyes from a clump of green shrubs. I now felt deeply vexed with myself for allowing the unreasonable importunities of the guide to cause me to leave my trusty rifle behind at his cabin. But a moment later, when the lissom, young animal against which I was aiming imaginary bullets sped away like the very spirit of merri-ness, I did not regret the gun. The common wild birds of the woods were everywhere. Blue jays and yellow finches, fly-catchers, nut-hatches and thrushes made a great chirping and twittering along with the mingled rustlings of their wings. I noted six or seven varieties of woodpecker, among them the ivory-bill and that great, scarlet-crested, black king of the woods named by the naturalists *Hylotomus pileatus*. Water fowls of the smaller kinds flew up before us, and occasionally a blue heron or a small wader of the bit-tern kind took wing in its peculiarly stately way.

A belted kingfisher, that most beautiful of all our birds of the streams, suddenly appeared in the air just in front of me, where he hovered for a moment as if doubtful whether to fly over us and go up the river or to turn about and retreat before us. He chose the latter. As he did so he uttered that sharp little laugh every angler has heard. O beautiful bird! your laugh has an evil ring! O *halcyon*! there is a great icicle in your heart, no matter how fine the weather you bring.

By short flights this bird kept a certain distance ahead of us, alighting now on a projecting stone of the cliff on one hand, and now on a reaching maple bough on the other, eyeing us warily as we approached and always laughing as it spread its gay pinions to float, rather than fly, down the steady little wind which drew along with the stream's course. We left all the other birds behind us. The herons and bitterns, describing the arc of a circle to avoid us, invariably turned up the stream in their flight, and the little sandpipers and shadowy looking waders of smaller kinds merely flitted from side to side of the water.

Sitting with my back to the guide and watching the halcyon's manœuvres, I began in an idle way to generate a fantastic theory connecting its flight with our own by a thread of fatalistic destiny. He, the beautiful, happy bird, was on the wind current; we on the water-stream. We were in a frail rotten canoe; he on his own splendid wings. How delightfully easy for him to evade death or even danger, whilst we, despite all exertions to the contrary, might soon speed right down to destruction! An underlying stone too near the surface could crush our craft into shreds. This bird of the hard, metallic laugh might be the demon of the stream leading us on to the rapids, to shout and scream and jeer when we were dashed to pieces in the cañon.

I noted now, by a glance, that our velocity was gradually increasing, and that we were following the sinuations of a sort of central current, which flowed among great boulders and angular fragments of granite. The guide used the paddle merely as a rudder, and the

cane, only now and then, to push us away from a dangerous breaker. The day, which had been a singularly fine one, was now fast drawing to its close, the sun having fallen behind the ridge, and a soft bloom hung directly over us—a shadow overtopped by the vast reaches of yellow sunshine. Our flight, however, would be short and the rapids would swallow us, or happily we would swing round the mountain's wall and slip down the gentler current beyond to the guide's cabin, before the coming of twilight, possibly before sunset.

The guide had described to me, in his grimly laconic way, how he had frequently passed these rapids for the mere excitement of the adventure. I was the first man he had ever led into this cove and he was sure that no human being, himself excepted, had ever before set foot here. This communication was sufficient of itself to brace me beyond any fear, even if I had been a most nervous man, instead of a resolute naturalist used to danger. Therefore I looked forward to the catastrophe of this little drama with a calm mind and even pulse, toying, meanwhile, with the curious fancy that the halcyon was luring us on to destruction.

I was once talking with a great man, whose profound knowledge and wise judgment would seem to preclude trivial fancies from his mind, and was surprised at hearing him tell how often, in his moments of solitude, his imagination or fancy would fasten upon some insignificant thing as ominous or prophetic. A gay beetle dancing in the sunlight before him; a withered leaf blown across his path; a suddenly discovered violet or flower-de-luce; the

peculiar tone of a bird's voice ; any, even the least noteworthy thing, would hint to him of the future. He would find himself trying his fortune, so to speak, by little tests put in an almost involuntary and wholly whimsical way, to accidents and circumstances as they would come of things as trivial as the mere breaking of a twig or blowing away of a flower petal. He related, with minute details, how once an emerald-green, peculiarly brilliant scarabæus kept itself by short, sudden flights, just ahead of him in a woodland path, and how after he had followed it some distance, wondering what it was leading him to, he came upon a huge rattle-snake, coiled ready for a spring. The beetle had saved the life of a great statesman and a true man !

I could not console myself with the fancy that the kingfisher would steer us safely through the rapids ; for his voice was insincere, and his very movements would forcibly suggest sinister things. Such is human perversity, moreover, that I preferred the evil interpretation. I actually found myself gloating over the anticipation of the halcyon's successful stratagem. I even smiled as I saw, in fancy, our boat dissolve into fibres and ourselves go whirling through awful vortices mangled and dead !

Nevertheless, I noted everything we passed, and fixed in my memory with the power of a trained concentration the changes in the landscape bordering the stream. These changes were constant, blending into each other like colors on the artist's canvas. I imagined that the trees and shrubs and ferns, and the aquatic grasses into which the mar-

ginal ripples of the river leaped with low whisperings, constantly grew brighter and greener as we advanced. Overhead the sky was purely blue and clear, with just a hint of the yellow sunlight flung athwart it. In mid-air, above the mountain's shadow, there hung a misty splendor, such as is often seen on very hot days hovering over water. A fragrance, which strengthened apace with our motion, reached my sense, as if from some gradually opened *pot pourri* of all sweet, spicy things. The great, belted kingfisher seemed to feel this as he led on, flinging back at us the chatter of his voice and the rich, silken clash of his wings.

I was now aware of an obscure feeling of restless expectancy beginning to infuse itself through me. I turned half about to look at my guide. He made a frightful grimace at me for rocking the boat, and glancing down I saw some minute sprays of water bubble over the gunwale! Out through the momentary scowl of the guide's face his vast age seemed to leer like a wild demon. Those bubbles leaping over the boat's rotten side reminded me of how easily it might swamp in the rapids. With a little twinge of self-rebuke for my thoughtlessness, I resumed my former position.

Within these last few moments of time, some change of no doubtful sort, but still a change which eludes expression even now, had taken place in the general appearance of all surrounding things. It may have been an atmospheric or chromatic variance, it may have been merely the mutations of the evening shadows hovering in this low valley; but, from

whatever cause, a something like the glamour of a dream or of romance had settled down upon stream and rocks and trees. An exhilaration like that induced by a salt breeze, more refined and subtile, however, took hold on me. The motion of the boat was now quite rapid, but smooth and noiseless.

I began to be impressed with the utter, the primeval, the unchanged beauty of the landscape. These woods, locked in by awful precipices, this stream, full of dangerous falls, had never been troubled by hunters or anglers, or naturalists or tourists, nor yet by the insatiable makers of farms. Pristine power and perfectness dwelt here as they did æons ago. I looked and saw the smooth, greenish-colored bark of the trees, the deep expression of *riant* vitality in the leaves; I drew into my gratified sense the strengthening bouquet of surrounding nature, and then suddenly the inquiry, from what source I cannot say, arose in my mind, are the gods still here? At first it was a half-idle thought, blown across my mental field like a rose petal across a garden; but it found a lodgment. I toyed with it and it grew. It suited my mood and the mood of nature.

The halcyon flitted on before us, and now, far away, like the soft murmur of a breeze, our ears caught the pulsating sound of the rapids, A deer, bearing young antlers, stood on the bank and very steadily eyed us as we passed. He did not seem to fear us, his gaze denoting only a lively curiosity. Indeed he had no cause to fear us, for all thought of the chase was far from me, and as for my guide he had enough to do caring for the boat.

Are the gods still here? The question fed my fancy. I began, in a half-earnest, half-idle way, to scrutinize every dim opening, every shadowy recess of the woods, as we sped by. I wove a cocoon of the old, silken webs of poesy around about me, looking through the sheeny film of which I hoped to assist the shy deities in taking on visibility. If I could only see one god, even though it flitted past me a ghostly, diaphanous mockery of its former self, what a joy it would be!

The wings of our luring halcyon were now in almost constant motion, so swift was our following, and the sound of the voice of the waterfall was deepening and spreading. Some little thrills of quietly ecstatic delight began to trouble my senses. I have occasionally felt the same when sailing before a smart breeze in an open boat after a long absence from the sea.

At some distance before us I saw a shining line drawn, like a wavering gossamer, across the surface of the river. Beyond it a silvery mist swayed in the gloom of giant trees that partially overshadowed the water. This line was the break where the cataract began and this mist was the spray from the agitated stream in the cañon; but to my mind the silvery thread was the index of something more, and with a leap, so to speak, my imagination reached the threshold of the gods! The line marked the boundary of the haunts of the shining ones. Heavy and sweet the odors drifted upon us, and in all the trees we heard a satin rustle. The cardinal-birds and the wood-thrushes suddenly ceased their singing. Deeper and deeper we sank into the narrowing

dell, sweeter and softer the gloom grew apace. I marked well the giant trees just beyond the sheeny line, and saw through the spaces between them shadowy mysteries flitting to and fro—mysteries that a dash of sunlight would have dissipated, that a puff of wind would have lifted up and scattered like smoke. Faster and faster we sped, wilder and wilder grew the flight of the halcyon. He could not take time now to light at all, but only to hover a moment at eligible perching places, and then hurry on before us.

What a thrill is dashed through a moment of expectancy, a point of supreme suspense, when by some time of preparation the source of sensation is ready for a consummation—a catastrophe! At such a time one's soul is isolated so perfectly that it feels not the remotest influence from any other of all the universe. The moment preceding the old patriarch's first glimpse of the Promised Land—that point of time between uncertainty and certainty, between pursuit and capture, whereinto is crowded all the hopes of a lifetime, as when the brave old sailor from Genoa first heard the man up in the rigging utter the shout of discovery—the moment of awful hope, like that when Napoleon watched the charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo, is not to be described. There is but one such crisis for any man. It is the yes or the no of destiny. It comes, he lives a life-time in its span; it goes, and he never can pass that point again.

But there are crises, scarcely less absorbing, to which, after they are passed, one can turn and almost live them over. These are the crises into which no element of selfishness,

more than the mere modicum contained in the anticipation of pleasurable sensations, has entered, or crises of the imagination based wholly on phantasmal exigencies. I reach back the powers of my memory now, and they fetch up out of the past, even to the minutest detail, the whole of that little period of time during which I waited, with bated breath and condensed expectancy, to see a god!

The river was bearing us on at a rate of speed which, but for the silent evenness of the motion, would have been frightful under better circumstances. But the wood of which the pirogue was made—it must have been yellow tulip—seemed so unsound and semi-disintegrated that the wonder was it did not dissolve into a flake of vegetable mould upon the water, and thus let us sink!

A vast white bird, probably a snowy heron the *Garzetta candidissima* of our naturalists, swept majestically across from side to side of the river, directly over the mysterious shining line and just hitherward of the pale mist, quickly losing itself among the trees. Again I saw, or imagined, shadowy forms stealing through rifts in the flower-sprent glooms of the woods. But they were less satisfactory than the dimmest forms of a dream. I could not follow them a second of time.

A broad booming heralded our approach to the cataract. We felt no motion, so steady was our sweep, and yet we were leaving the dreamy wind behind us. Halcyon, with erect and dishevelled crest, led on in an ecstasy of chirp and flutter. I became aware, through some slight, ominously decisive movement of the guide, that he was preparing for a supreme

effort. We were nearly opposite a grand opening in those stately trees, out of which seemed to issue the silvery line which cut the river. I leaned forward, with suspended breath, to catch a glimpse right down it as we should pass. The gods were there, I knew they were; I should see some one of them, at least, if only a sylvan faun or satyr, or a dryad slowly withdrawing into the heart of a tree. *Deus ecce! Deus.*

That great white bird came out of the shadows of the woods again, and curving its flight down the stream seemed to melt into the mist. A sensation of dewy coolness crept over me, as if shaken from the rorid sandals of some passing naiad. The bank of the river opposite to the ridge's precipice now presented a gay, almost fantastic appearance. Tall, aquatic grasses, thinly interspersed with certain scarlet-spiked riparian weeds, were sown at the water's verge; their long slender stalks and semi-translucent leaves, waving to the impulse of air and water-ripple, sent forth a sort of shimmer like that which Virgil intended to describe with the phrase "*Tum silvis scena coruscis*"—a waving motion with light flashing and flickering through. Right opposite this a narrow, vertical rent intersected the ridge, and through it an almost level finger of the sun reached to caress the grass. Just as we passed I noted, by an instantaneous glance, a strange and beautiful thing—a troop of dragon-flies, purple-bodied and silver-winged, filing rapidly, in open order of ones and twos, across the sunlight into the dewy recesses of the river's fringe. Each gaudy insect, as it flew, wavered in the air so dreamily and eccentrically that

somehow I was reminded by their course of those shadowy, silvery lines in the blades of Damascus daggers.

We slipped on and on, still following the now madly careering halcyon. For the merest point of time, not long enough for an eye to twinkle, we were opposite the rift in the woods and trembling on the verge of mystery. I looked down the open vista and saw something, I know not what—a form or a shadow, an image conjured up by my imagination, or only a blending of the glooms and gleams by force of distance and velocity—but a new element was added to my nature. I felt a great thrill. A new joy took root in my heart. A new flower blew open in my soul. *Accipio agnoscoque deos!*

It seemed that down that aisle I could look to the remotest age of time; and out of it, blowing into my eager face, I felt the unchanged, the unchangeable spirit of Eld! Was it, or not, a face that I saw? Can I ever know? The flowing hair, like blown supple ringlets of gold floss, the gray deep eyes, the divinely smiling lips; were they not there? And the shining body and agile limbs, did I only fancy I saw them? How shall I ever be sure? *O! Dea certe.* An indescribable something, as of that whole landscape melting and vanishing, by a sudden and noiseless deflagration, followed close upon this fortunate moment. With a harsh, maniacal cry of delight, the belted halcyon leaped over the coruscating line into the silvery mist beyond. And, like an arrow flung from the bent bow of the river, we were whirled after him into the vast fanged jaws of the cañon.

I felt our pirogue leap and shiver; I heard awful noises, as of battles and storms and tumultuous applaudings, as of a million clapping hands, as we rushed down into the rent hill. *Sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras!* All above us the mist and spume boiled and rolled; all below us the mad waves leaped and fought; all round us the gray, wet fragments of granite offered destruction. Nature's wildest frenzy of passion was bearing us down, down, down! O, the calm madness that seized me! It was awe traced in marble—it was terror frozen in ice! O, the sweet vision, so suddenly mine, so abruptly gone! A mysterious joy, like the memory of a heavenly dream, lingered in my heart, down deeper than any fear of death could go.

Deeper and deeper we plunged down between the dank, fantastically grooved jaws of the gorge, till the mist and darkness blended into one, and the thunder of the stream in its agony was appalling. Even this did not drown the metallic laugh of the halcyon as it led on through that horrid tumult. I felt a wet wind rushing over me, I saw the spume sparkle like phosphor, whilst the shark-like teeth of the walls on either hand drew closer upon me.

How deep the ecstasy below us! How far-reaching the immitigable storm-mist above us! How old and worn the stolid stones about us! O threshold of the gods, what a distance behind us! O sweet, calm, every-day world, how infinitely removed from us!

Finally we felt a mighty swell lift us and savagely shake us. A heavy spray dashed over us, and our frail vessel quivered and

quaked, as if in a convulsion of pain. Suddenly the gorge closed up till the slimy walls thereof oppressed us and its jagged teeth grazed us on either side. But on we rushed, tempest behind us, thunder before us, the blackness of utter darkness all about us, and at last, with a mighty explosion of all terrors, we were hurled like a missile from some giant engine—a very missile, indeed—forth from the grim, stony lips of that awful fissure, reeling and spinning far out upon the swift, level bosom of the little river lapsing into the open country.

The evening farewell of the sun was glorifying the distant mountain lines, the sweet maple trees on either side of us were waving betwixt gloom and splendor, and the breeze was a deep, tender sigh of relief.

*"Unde hæc tam clara repente
Tempestas?"*

The belted halcyon turned aside in his flight, and perching upon a bough laughed his fill at us as we drew past him. The roar of the rapids receded and faded, leaving at last in my heart a tender melody which never can depart. I had hovered on the THRESHOLD OF THE GODS!

BROWSING AND NIBBLING.

I WAS once following a tireless guide through a wild mountain region of the South, when, in answer to a direct question, he delivered himself as follows:—

“What makes me allus a-nibblin’ an’ a-browsin’ of the bushes an’ things as I goes along? Well, I dunno, ’less hit’s kase I’ve sorter tuck a notion to. A feller needs a heap o’ nerve ef he ’spects to be much account for a deer-hunter in these here hills, an’ I kinder b’lieve hit keeps a feller’s heart stiddy an’ his blood pure for to nibble an’ browse kinder like a deer does. You know a deer is allus strong an’ active, an’ hit is everlastin’ly a-nibblin’ an’ a-browsin’. Ef hit’s good for the annymel hit orter be good for the feller.”

This philosophy immediately gained a lodgment in my mind. I delightedly took up the seeds of suggestion let fall by the strong-limbed, steady-nerved mountaineer, and forced them to rapid quickening and utmost growth. The old alchemists in their search for the elixir of life ought to have known that the birds and the animals of the wild woods had long ago discovered it. How many sick deer, or bears, or partridges, have ever been found by hunters or woodsmen? For twenty years, as boy and man, I have been an untiring and persistent roamer in the wildest nooks and corners of our American forests; and during this period, I have never found a deer, a bear, a squirrel, a turkey, a grouse, a quail, or any

wild bird, suffering from any fatal ailment other than wounds. When their food is plentiful all kinds of wild things thrive. Of course, when unusually hard winters come, and food cannot be found, the non-migratory birds and animals suffer, often to death, from hunger and cold. But this is accident rather than anything else. Take a healthy child into the woods, and see how naturally and surely it will fall to nibbling at the buds, and bark, and roots of things. There seems to be an innate hunger for this sort of food, lying dormant in every human being until called into activity by some association, accident, or exigency.

Now, I am not going into the dear old theory of the botanical doctors touching nature's remedies for man's ailments. I am not a physician, and I favor no special school of medicine. But I do maintain that it is good for man—and woman, too—to nibble and browse. Go bite the bud of the spice-wood, or the bark of the sassafras, and tell me whether you feel a new element slip into your nature. No sooner do you taste for the first time this wild, racy flavor, than you recognize its perfect adaptation to a need of your life. Nor is this need a mere physical one. Somehow the fragrance and flavor that satisfy it reach the thought-generating part of one, and tinge one's imagination and fancy with new colors.

I remember, with a steady delight, some days spent with the ginseng-diggers of North Carolina. It was there that I first tasted this celebrated American root, and discovered a liking for its charming, aromatic bitter-sweetness. No wonder the Chinese prized it above gold!

These ginseng-diggers—or “sang-diggers,” as they are called—are queer folk ; very interesting in a way, ignorant, superstitious, strong, stingy, and honest—a sort of mountain tribe to themselves. I followed a company of them around the jutting cliffs and fertile “ benches ” of the Carolina mountain region, until I really had grown to like their careless, nomadic life, with its flavor of chestnuts and ginseng. In the spring is the time for browsing ; in the autumn comes the nibbling season. The squirrels begin eating the buds of the hickory trees so soon as the sap has risen into them sufficiently to make them swell. Your knowing squirrel-hunter cleans up his rifle about this time, and visits every hickory tree in his neighborhood. Somewhat later the grand tulip trees begin blooming, and then the squirrels transfer their attention to them. A few weeks of browsing in the spring woods will make one acquainted with the characteristic taste and fragrance of almost every tree, shrub, and plant of the region.

True, there are a few—very few indeed—poisonous things, and these must be avoided. Nature has her evil streaks, running at wide intervals through her opulence of good ; but they are easily discoverable. Who would ever be so obtuse to danger as to nibble at the buds of the poison ivy ? This browsing-time is also the season of our sweetest and most charming flowers. While one is biting through pungent barks and aromatic buds, one also gets the benefit of perfumes as wild and witching as are the blooms from which they exhale. I do not know how to explain the influence of the bitters and sweets, the acids and sub-acids,

the aromas and perfumes of wild things; nor am I sure that explanation would be profitable, if possible. To taste the perfectly distilled honey that lurks in the red-clover bloom is a sufficient demonstration of this influence. A subtle thrill, elusive as it is fascinating, follows the touch of the tongue to this infinitesimal philter. It was made for the bumblebee; but your pastoral man may profit by the insect's example. If Rossetti, while bending over a woodspurge, had been less an artist and more a poet and philosopher, he might have discovered more than he expresses in :—

“One thing then learnt remains to me,—
The woodspurge has a cup of three.”

Compare the flowers of Tennyson and Keats with those of Baudelaire—

“Des fleurs se pâment dans un coin”—

and the whole fearful difference between the sweets of nature and the filth and rottenness where those sweets are wanting, will rush upon your consciousness. There is something more than the mere shimmer of rhetoric in Virgil's

“Tum silvis scena coruscis
Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbrâ.”

There is in the words a suggestion of what woodsy freshness and fragrance, of what spices and resins, that grove may hold. Howells brings to mind the same possibilities when, in his poem called “Vagary,” he sings—

“Deep in my heart the vision is,
Of meadow grass and meadow trees
Blown silver in the summer breeze.”

There is a smack of browsing in such a verse as—

"But in my heart I feel the life of the wood and the meadow."

And when Keats forgets the Greek myths and turns to pastoral memories, how true and fresh and fine his note ;—

"I cannot see what flowers are at my feet,
Nor what soft incense hangs upon the boughs ;
But, in embalmed darkness, guess each sweet
Wherewith the seasonable month endows
The grass, the thicket, the fruit-tree wild."

But we poor clay mortals, who have never been able to get within the charmed life of the poets, can have our sip of honey-dew, and our morsel of wild balsamic resin, our mouthful of pungent buds, and our taste of aromatic roots, notwithstanding our coarse natures, just as well as these successors of the gods. Still, I fancy that it is the literary man and the artist who get the most out of our out-door browsing and nibbling. Wild plums and haws and berries, papaws, nuts, grapes, and all the fruits of ungardened nature, have something in them to feed originality. One cannot chew a bit of slippery-elm bark without acknowledging the racy charm of nature at first hand. Children like all these things, because their tastes are pure and natural. Poets like them, because poets are grown-up children. Painters like them, because painters affect to interpret poetry and nature. Clods, like you and me, readers, like them, because they are racy and good ; because they take out of our mouths the taste of artificial food, and because they seem to strengthen our connection with untrimmed and uncultured nature. They are, in their way of laying hold on our taste, like the poetic myths of the Greeks. They cloy for a

time, but when their season comes round again the zest comes too

Was it not Adonis, as Shakespeare has it, to whom the birds—

“ Would bring mulberries, and ripe red cherries ”?

To me the flavor of our American wild cherries has always been especially alluring. So, too, the service-berries, with their wild red wine, have tempted me to many a dangerous feat of climbing. Often in the dense huckleberry swamps of the South I have refused to be frightened from my purple feast even by the keen whirl of the rattlesnake's tail, though the deadly sound would make my faithful dog desert me in cowardly haste.

Along the banks of the streams of Georgia and South Carolina grows a grape, known by the musical name of muscadine, which I esteem as altogether the wildest and raciest of all wild fruit. Its juice has the musty taste of old wine along with a strange aromatic quality peculiarly its own. On splendid moonlight nights I have swung in the muscadine vines, slowly feasting on the great purple globes, while the raccoons fought savagely in the trees hard by, and a clear river gently murmured below. Next to the muscadine among wild fruits I rate the papaw as best. It is genuinely wild, rich, racy, and, to me, palatable and digestible. I once sent a box of papaws to a great Boston author, whose friendship I chanced to possess, and was much disappointed to learn that the musty odor of the fruit was very distasteful to him. He fancied that the papaws were rotten! I dare say he never tasted them; and if he had, their flavor

would have been too rank and savage for his endurance.

The gums and resins of our woods are few. The sweet-gum, or liquid amber, is the only genuinely fine morsel of the sort to be found within the boundaries of the United States. It is a clear amber fluid (flowing from any cut or wound in the tree), which soon hardens into a stiff, translucent yellow wax, possessing a pleasing aromatic taste and odor, strangely fascinating. One does not care to eat it; but, once a lump of it goes into one's mouth, one chews it until one's jaws are tired. I remember, when I was a very little child, going to a backwoods school in Missouri, where all the pupils, both great and small, would chew liquid amber from morning till night; the teacher chewed tobacco.

Browsing and nibbling has led me to taste the inner bark of nearly every kind of tree growing in American woods. The hickory tree has a sap almost as sweet as that of the maple, but it mingles with the sweet a pungency and a slightly acrid element of taste at once pleasing and repellent to the pampered tongue. The oaks have much tannin in their bark, the astringency of which draws one's lips like green persimmons; but the very innermost part, next the wood, is slightly mucilaginous and faintly sweet. Speaking of persimmons—after a few sharp frosts this wild fruit becomes mellow and rich, but to the last retains a certain drawing quality, a trace of that astringency already mentioned, which keeps it from being a favorite, save with the opossums.

There is no other woodland influence, how-

ever, so strong and fine as the perfumes, odors, and aromas. Of these each season has its own—the perfume of spring flowers, the odors of summer mosses and sweet punk, the aroma of buds and barks and gums. Even in midwinter, when a warm time comes, and the snow melts, and the ground is thoroughly thawed, there are woodsy odors borne about by the drowsy winds. In fact, the fragrance of January is sweeter and more subtly elusive than that of May. Go nibble the brown, pointed buds of the beech tree in midwinter, and you will find how well the individuality of the trees is condensed in those laminated little spikes. You taste the perfume of tassels and the fragrance of young leaves; there is an aromatic hint of coming nuts. You may almost taste the songs of the spring birds! What words these buds are! How prophetic! We bite them, and, lo! the spring rises in a vision! Its poem is read in advance.

I recollect a clear fountain of cold water around which grew festoons of cress and mint. I had been chasing the wild things all the morning, as a true huntsman will, and now I was tired and thirsty. At such a time what could be more welcome than mint and water? How soothing the fragrant flavor and the cooling draught! Then came the biting spiciness of the cress, to reinvigorate my nerve withal. Out of my pouch I drew a cake of maple sugar, and feasted like a god.

When winter begins to come on, the nuts come too. I cannot understand the taste of those who do not like the rich oily kernels of the butternut, the hickory nut, and the sweet acorns of the pine oak. Squirrels know

which side of a nut is buttered. They have long ago learned that it is the inside. From Florida to Michigan one may run the gamut of nuts, beginning with the lily-nuts, or water chinquepins, and running up to the great black-walnut, including every shade of flavor and fatness. They are all good. They were made to eat in the open air ; and he who takes them, as the squirrels do, after vigorous exercise in the woods, will find great comfort in them. I cannot rank the artist or poet very high whose stomach is too aristocratic for wild berries, nuts, and aromatic bark. I fear that such an one has long since allowed that trace of savage vigor, which made him of kin to Pan and Apollo, to slip away and be lost. Shall we doubt that Burns got his sweet strength and freshness, in a great measure, out of the cool, fragrant loam his ploughshare turned? The gracious ways of nature are so simple and so manifold. She gives up to us by such subtle vehicles of conveyance the precious essences of suggestion. She draws us back from overculture to renew our virility with her simples. She gives us dew instead of philosophy, perfumes instead of science, flowers in place of art, fruit in lieu of lectures, and nuts instead of sermons.

In the manifest life of an individual no element is so pleasing as that trace of force which suggests his kinship to wild nature. Out of this springs a sweet stream of originality and freshness, a sincerity and outrightness of thought and action, of great value *per se*. I have met men whose talk was spicy and aromatic ; from whose lips simple words fell with a new, racy meaning. Their thoughts were red-

olent of the odors and essences of buds and flowers, and sweet, mossy solitudes. Theirs had been the oil of nuts instead of the oil of the lamp.

There is no safety in culture if it leads to artificiality. There must be a safety-valve to any high-pressure system, social, moral, or intellectual. The connection with the sources of nature must be kept perfect. Poetry, painting, sculpture, and all the cognate elements of high education and sweet intellectual attainment, must become mere manifestations of a diseased fancy and imagination whenever this connection shall be permanently severed. It matters little by what slender streams nature feeds us, so that we get the food at first hand. History seems to teach us that utter artificiality is the forerunner of decadence. On the other hand, in the flowering time of a people's youth come their geniuses. England can have no Shakespeare now, Germany no Goethe, Italy no Dante. Culture has gone too far. The wires are down between nature and the leaders of fashion in fine art. True, we have the microscope in the hands of hundreds of analysts and fact-gatherers; but this serves only the turn of the men who despise every element of nature that cannot be controlled for the furtherance of the demands of artificial life.

Reader, let us go out occasionally to browse and nibble, and gather the savage sweets of primeval things; to revel in the crude materials of creation; to get the essential oils, the spices, the fragrance, the pungent elements of originality.

OUT-DOOR INFLUENCES IN LITERATURE.

THE earth is the great reservoir of physical forces, and whilst no scientist has yet been able to discover how intimate or how perfect is the connection between the mental and the physical, there exists, no doubt, a correlation between the processes by which the body and the soul are kept healthy and vigorous by draughts on the great reserves of Nature. One grows tired of books and cloyed with all manner of art. Then comes a hunger and a thirst for Nature. Real thought-gathering is like berry-gathering—one must go to the wild vines for the racy-flavored fruit. Art and Nature are really the antipodes of each other—one is original, the other second-hand. When we go from the library or the studio to the woods and fields, we go to get back what Art has robbed us of—the freshness of Nature. Art presents compositions; Nature offers the original elements. The suggestions of Nature come, as the flowers and leaves and breezes come—out of the mysterious, invisible generator; but Art merely reflects its suggestions back upon Nature.

What genuine poet or novelist has not caught his charmingest conceits from some subtle and indescribable influence of out-door things? In-door poets, like Dante G. Rossetti, always lack the dewy freshness of Helicon, the thymy fragrance of Hybla, no matter how much of

the true maker's *labor limæ* may appear in their works. Even Poe and Hawthorne disclose too heavy a trace of the must and mould of the closet. Each stands alone, inimitable, in his field, but lacking that balmy, odorous freshness of the morning woods and pastures, when the convolvulus and the violet are in bloom. We should have little faith in the bird-song described by either one of those wizards of romance.

"The skies they were ashen and sober,
The leaves they were crisped and sere,"

in all their works. Cheerfulness and enthusiasm have always seemed to me to belong of right to the best genius. Shakespeare exemplifies it; the sublime audacity of Napoleon I. instances it. But Shakespeare was a poacher, and Napoleon loved to dwell out of doors. I hold that communion with Nature generates lofty ideas, feeds noble ambitions. The only way to lengthen a yard-measure is to gauge each new length of cloth by the preceding one, and not by the yardstick. The growth will be slow, but amazingly sure. So in Art, if we cast aside the standards and permit such accretion as Nature suggests.

But there must be some excuse for going out alone with Nature other than the avowed purpose of filching her secrets and accumulating her suggestions; for, as a matter of fact, nearly or quite all of the available literary or artistic materials caught from her great reservoirs come without the asking, and at the moment when they are least expected. Then, too, the human mind seems to have no voluntary receptivity. The power of taking in new

elements seems most active in the brain when the pleasurable excitement of a rational pastime is upon it. The artist is often surprised, while aimlessly sketching in the presence of Nature; at the sudden coming on of a genuine "inspiration"—a suggestion leaping out of some accidental touch, or out of some elusive, shadowy change in the phases of things.

The direct study of Nature is dry, and its results, however useful and entertaining, far from satisfactory from a literary or artistic standpoint. As one can see an object better in the night by not looking straight at it, so the indirect view of Nature is best for the discovery of those inspiring morsels upon which the gods used to feed, and with which the poet, the novelist, and the painter of to-day delight to stimulate themselves. But the gods were hunters and athletes, as well as lyrists and songsters. They bent the bow with as much ease and delight as they blew in the hollow reed or thrummed on the stringed shell. They robbed the wild bees of their honey, and chased the deer over the hills; they followed the streams of Arcadia, and haunted the fountains and glens of both Italy and Greece. The poets are said to be the successors of the gods. The gums and resins, the spices and saps, the perfumes and subtle essences of Nature make their nectar and ambrosia. It is the presence of this flavor of Nature that discloses the work of a genuine genius. No amount of cunning artianship can create, it can only build. Genius works with animate materials and essences; its

"Conscious stones to beauty grow."

In a bit of verse I once tried to express my idea of the true poet :—

“ He is a poet strong and true
Who loves wild thyme and honey-dew,
Who, like a brown bee, works and sings,
With morning freshness on his wings,
And a gold burden on his thighs,
The pollen-dust of centuries.”

This pollen-dust is to be found in the old woods as well as in the old books. The flowers of poesy are but impressionist sketches of the flowers of Nature. The little bloom of the partridge-berry has sweeter perfume than any lyric of Theocritus or Horace. From the proper point of view the big, vigorous flower of the tulip-tree is as full of racy, unused suggestions as it is of stamens. Virgil and Tennyson, Theocritus and Emerson, Sappho and Keats, have filled their songs with the most delicately elusive elements of Nature caught from out-door life. They are the half-dozen poets of the world who have come near in their work to the methods of the bee. The honey-cell and the poem are of divine art—the honey and the idea of the poem are of divine nature. Rossetti and Poe builded lovely cells, but they had no wild-flower honey with which to fill them; theirs was a marvellous nectar, but it was gathered from books and art. “Volumen of forgotten lore” served them, instead of brooks, and fields, and woods, and birds, and flowers.

Now, literature is not the whole of life, nor is the study of Nature the whole secret of literary inspiration. But recreation of body and mind is drawn from obscure and various

sources, and the well-rounded genius seems to feed itself upon Nature much more than upon books. A book is most useful as a literary helper, when it may be used as a glass with which to better view Nature. I would not be understood as saying that all worthy literature is or should be a mere interpretation of outdoor life; far from it. Outdoor life, I may say, furnishes the inspiration, the enthusiasm, the freshness. It furnishes the water for the clay, it gives the hand its certainty, the mind its new leases upon youth. It does not make the mind nor the hand; it merely informs them with the creative effluence of Nature, as Thoreau would express it. It has a fertilizing power—this lonely communion with the outdoor forms of life—which one may trace in the best works of the geniuses of all ages. Pan, when he pursued the flying Syrinx, and at last clasped an armful of reeds instead of the nymph, very accurately typified the poet. He took the reeds and made of them his pipe. He had caught the idea of music from the sounds of the rustling leaves and stems. If you would like to fully understand the meaning of this myth of Pan and Syrinx go clasp an armful of wild green reeds and hold your ear close to them. You will hear the sound of washing seas and rippling rivers and flowing breezes all blending together; voices from vast distances and snatches of immemorial song will come to you. Like Pan you will long for a pipe, that you may express what has been suggested to you by the reeds.

Awhile ago I said that direct, conscious study of Nature was not best for gathering those impressions most valuable to the poet

and artist. Thoreau is a striking example of a poet spoiled by this direct study. Compare his poetry with that of Keats or Tennyson or Emerson, and it will be discovered that his obvious attitudinizing before Nature prevents him from appearing sincere, simple, and fresh in his conceits. It seems that the available material which one gets from Nature, save for scientific purposes, must be received aslant, so to speak—must be discovered by indirect vision—and while one is looking for something else. Thus while Thoreau, was besieging Nature for her poetic essences, he failed to find them, though Keats had stumbled upon them apparently by accident.

“What melodies are these?

They sound as through the whispering of trees.”

If ever the songs of a poet

“Come as through bubbling honey,”

and

“In trammels of perverse deliciousness,”

the songs of Keats did, and in them we may find in the best measure the influences of the indirect study of Nature.

Now, there are few persons who, like Keats, will absorb these influences without some stimulus other than the poet's love of solitude; nor is solitude for its own sake wholesome. On the contrary, it is inimical to healthy physical and mental development. Keats might have lived to finish all his “divine fragments” if he had been an enthusiastic canoeist, archer, or bicyclist. He died of consumption at the age of twenty-five years! If William Cullen

Bryant had possessed Keats's genius, of if Keats had had Bryant's physique! Think of the boy-author of *Endymion* singing till he was eighty! And yet such a thing might be if recreation were regular and judicious. If Keats were alive to-day he would not be ninety years old, and yet his poems have been classics for more than sixty years.

The study of Nature, as I have said, should be indirect, in order to perfect recreation. Some cheerful sport, to absorb one's direct attention, is the best aid to the end in view, and to my mind the best sport is that which necessarily takes one into the woods and along the streams, where wild flowers blow and wild birds sing, and where the flavor of sap and the fragrance of gums and resins are in the breezes. If I were a poet I think I should be one of that class described as

"Poets, a race long unconfined and free,
Still fond and proud of savage liberty."

I could not be the one of the garret and the crust; better a hollow tree and locusts and wild honey. The redeeming feature of Walt Whitman's deservedly tabooed, and yet deservedly admired, *Leaves of Grass*, is the sweet, ever-recurring wood-note, the sincere voice of Nature, half strangled as it is in incoherent sounds—a feature that affects one like the notes of a wood-thrush heard in the depths of a dismal, swampy hollow. Too much time spent in the streets and crowds of the cities—too much knowledge of the brutal side of life—has given us a Whitman, a Baudelaire, and a Zola. Too much knowledge of Nature gave us a Thoreau. It is a curious fact that, so

soon as a people have grown beyond the study and the love of out-door nature, their literature begins to be what French literature now is—a literature without any true poetry. Daudet, for instance, is a poet, but he cannot make poetry. His novels are spiced with intrigues and immoralities, instead of with the flavor of out-door life. Zola sees nothing but the tragedies of the gutter and the brothel. He never dreams of green fields and melodious woods ; he finds nothing worthy of his art in rural scenes or in honest, earnest life. He never goes into solitude with Nature. The literature of England, from Chaucer down to Dickens and William Black, is full of the fragrance, so to speak, of out-door life, and it will be so as long as the English man and the English woman remain true to their love of all kinds of open-air pastimes. The deer, the pheasant, the blackcock, the trout, and the fox, have done much to fence the poetry and fiction or our mother-country against the French tendencies and influences.

But American literature is beginning to feel, in a certain way, the effect of much love of Parisian manners. Henry James, Jr., who just now leads our novelists, is much more French than American or English in his literary methods. His theory is, that the aim of the novelist is to represent life ; but he nowhere recognizes “out-doors” or out-of-doors things as a part of life. Life to him means fashionable, social life—nothing more. The life of which Hawthorne wrote is *passé* to him. From his stand-point he is right. If realism, as the critics now define it, is a genuine revolution in literature, it may be a long while be-

fore any otherfiction than Mr. James's very pleasant sort will be in demand. He is master of his method, and has made the most of his theory. But, without finding fault with Mr. James's charming novels, it may be asked if they would not be better were it possible for the author to inject into them something of William Black's knowledge of out-door things, and to give them the color and atmosphere demanded by the places where their scenes are laid. Social atmosphere he does give to perfection; but of the air his people breathe he knows nothing. He never sets his story in a landscape; its *entourage* is always an artificial one; he frames it, like an artist, with a frame exactly suited to its tone; but it would look as well in one place as another. In reading his stories we are thoroughly charmed, and would not know where to change a word; but we know all along that we are reading a story. He does not take us away from the spot where we are reading; but he chains us to our chair with the spell of his "representations of life" until the end is reached.

Now, a little different treatment would change all this. The color and the atmosphere of the place should be added, as with the brush of the painter, so that we would find ourselves on the spot, feel the air, smell the perfumes, see the varied features of the region round about, as well as talk with the people and share their life. Let it be understood that I do not criticise Mr. James. He is a prince of novelists. I merely attempt to show that he might add to his charming stories the freshness of the breezes, the bird-songs, and the flowers,

without abating in the least his placid realism or endangering his reputation for merciless analysis.

But even so delicately refined a novelist as Mr. James loses less by the lack of a knowledge of out-door things than does the least of minor poets. The singer must not, cannot, rely upon any other reserve than Nature, from which to draw the freshness and racy flavor that every true poem must have. Still it must be remembered that mere descriptive writing, no matter how true to Nature, is not what gives that "smack of Helicon" of which Mr. Lowell speaks. The true critical test is one that will discover any trace of the simplicity, the artlessness, and the self-sufficiency of Nature. Whatever is truly fresh and original in literature will be found to contain something not acquired from books, nor from observation of society, nor yet from introspection; this comes, one might say, from the soil and the air by a growth like that of the flowers. I believe it is due, in nearly every case, to out-door recreation. It is felt on almost every page of Emerson, Tennyson, and William Black, and it is just as charming in a story like *A Princess of Thule*, as it is in *In Memoriam* or in *Wood Notes*. John Burroughs has shown what a delightful study Nature may be to him who plays with her for the mere sake of the play. He has given us the extreme of what may be called wind-rustled and dew-dashed literature. What a grand novelist Henry James and John Burroughs would make, if they could be welded together! Life would then be represented sympathet-

ically from centre to circumference—from the heart of an oak to the outermost garment of a "dude."

Mr. Hardy's novel, *But yet a Woman*, and Mr. Crawford's *Mr. Isaacs*, leaped at once into popular favor on account of the freshness that was in them. In both stories a knowledge of out-door life is blended with a keen insight into the most interesting mysteries of the human heart. Mr. Isaacs was not only a master polo-player and a crack shot; he was also a philosopher and a lover of no common sort. In *But yet a Woman* the descriptive passages and the epigrammatic paragraphs serve as a fixative for the story, setting it permanently, and giving it an air of its own. The physical atmosphere is as wholesome and sweet as the moral spirit is sane and pure. One would suspect that the story had been written in the open air, or, at least, in the country, with the library windows wide open. Indeed, sunshine and air are as antiseptic and deodorizing in literature as in the field of physical operations. Even Baudelaire occasionally, under the influence of a sea-breeze, wrote such a poem as *Parfum Exotique*, or *La Chevelure*. He had a charming knowledge of marine effects, and it seems to me that his verse

"Infinis bercements du loisir enbaumé"

is enough of itself to immortalize him. It is a whole poem. One sees the warm, creamy tropical water, feels the long, lazy swell, the infinite idle rocking, the balmy leisure, and takes in, as by a breath, the illusive charm of the ever-mysterious sea. Buchanan Read's

Drifting might be condensed into that one line—

“Infinis bercements du loisir embaumé.”

In fact, the few poems worthy the name, written by Baudelaire, were made out of the sweet, warm shreds of his out-door life, while on a voyage in the far East. Even in France, this freshness of Nature is recognized and relished. In *Numa Roumestan* M. Daudet has, as one might say, wafted the odors of Provence through the streets of Paris. The critics felt the atmospheric change, and went to the windows to see the mistral flurrying along the boulevards. So, in America, when Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller sent their stories and poems over the mountains and deserts from our far Pacific coast, it was their freshness—their woodsy, dewy, out-door flavor that recommended them. A happy blending of the bucolic with the latest fashionable tendencies—a welding together of the pastoral and the ultra-urban, made a great success of *An Earnest Trifler*. It would be easy to multiply instances. The proofs are perfect that the influences of out-door life upon literature are of the subtlest and most interesting nature. Whilst every one must admit the paramount importance of human life in every form of literary composition, still the side-light of out-door nature is absolutely necessary to the historian, the poet, and the novelist, and he who neglects it fails in one of the prime requirements of the best art. As well might the painter draw a group of figures without color, atmosphere, or background, and expect to win the highest fame, as for the novelist or the

poet to depend wholly upon human actions and conversations for his effects. The moral of all this need not be appended. Out-door life is the great recreator and regenerator. Nature is steeped in the elixir which has power to freshen and renew our highest facilities. If "the proper study of mankind is man," still it is safe to say that sound lungs, healthy blood, a good appetite, and a clear brain, are indispensable to such study, and are to be had only by those who breathe pure air, digest their food, and read the human heart by the light of the sun.

A FORTNIGHT IN A PALACE OF REEDS.

WHEN you reach the top of the bold hill known as Cedar Loaf, you may see the Coosawattee River winding away, in a direction diagonal to the length of the valley below, sparkling and rippling between its dense fringes of canebrake. There are broad rifts in the forests of pine, hickory, oak and tulip, through which shine the grassy glades or miniature prairies, peculiar to the North Georgia region. The old Indian Ford, from which the serpentine trail of the Cherokees used to wriggle away like a snake, is still visible, its steep approaches having somewhat the appearance of abandoned otter-slides. Nowhere in the world, I believe, can such beautiful foliage be found as that wherewith the forests of this wild region bedecks itself in April. The young hickory trees spread out marvellous leaves, more than a span in width, and the yellow tulip exaggerates both foliage and flowers. The dogwood and sour-gum, the red-oak, the maple and the chestnut, the cherry, the sassafras and the lovely sweet-gum all flourish in fullest luxury of life and color. Wild flowers, too, of almost endless varieties, leap into perfect blossom early in spring along every hill slope and in every valley, pocket, and ravine.

Not far from Indian Ford stood the Palace of Reeds, built by Nature's own hand, on a low bluff of the river's east bank. We found

it—Will and I—while rambling in the valley, and, by virtue of the right of discovery, quietly appropriated it for our indwelling during the fair weather of the delightful Georgian spring. Imagine two wild plum trees in full sweet-scented bloom standing twenty-five feet apart, with a thick-leaved muscadine vine flung over them like a richly wrought mantle. The boles of the trees are gray and mossy, fluted like antique pillars. The ground is flecked with rugs of dark Southern moss through which the violets and spring beauties have found their way. The keen odor of sassafras and the delicate perfume of tulip honey comes along the air. You stand on the threshold of this natural palace, and looking through the tender gloom of its arched hall you see the cool river flowing and singing on. There are bees in the air, wild bees whose home is in some great hollow plane-tree not far away. You hear the dreamful hum of tiny wings. You see the plum flowers shake and let fall their golden pollen dust, and the reeds, the tall gold-and-green reeds, rise all around the palace forming its walls. The earth is warm, the sky is pure and cloudless. Deep in the brake a hermit-thrush is calling. A vireo beyond the river quavers mournfully.

The Palace of Reeds was handsomely furnished with a mossy log for sofa, two campstools and a low canvas table. An easel stood for most of the day in the clear light of the west, opening just above the babbling water. It is worth noting, because now it is a fragrant memory, that the drawing-board was of red cedar. The box of moist water-colors, the bird-sketches, the portfolio of pencil notes,

the half-dozen well worn volumes scattered about give a strange air to this woodland bower. No farm or plantation is in sight. If you can hear any sound of busy human life, it is the singing of some merry negroes propelling a corn-boat down the river. Usually these boats passed us in the night. They were a kind of long, low keel craft with stern paddle and oars. Midway of the boat were heaped the white sacks of corn. The tall dusky oarsmen swayed to and fro singing meanwhile some outlandish but strangely fascinating song.

Here by the flaring light of burning pine-knots we read Keats and Theocritus, Shelley and Ovid in turn. Our concurrent studies were not plainly congruous, rather conflicting, one might think, for we studied Greek, practised archery, collected birds-eggs, made water-color drawings of plants and birds, read poetry, boated, swam, practised taxidermy, fenced with reed foils, fished for bass, and cooked admirable dinners! A little way off stood our cabin, or rather, our hut, into which a sudden shower of rain now and then drove us. When the nights were clear we hung our hammocks in the palace, and slept suspended in the perfumed breeze. Often I awoke in the small hours and heard the raccoons growling and chattering in the brake. At such times the swash of the river had a strangely soothing effect, a lullaby of fairy land.

Will had a nocturnal habit. He would slip forth, when the moon shone, long after I had gone to sleep, and the twang of his bowstring would startle me from quiet dreams as he let

go a shaft at an owl or a night heron. Reading over some of the notes I made at the time recalls the charmingly unique effect of certain sounds heard at waking moments in those outdoor resting-hours :

The leaping of bass, for instance, plash, plash, at unequal intervals of time and distance, breaking through the supreme quiet of midnight, comes to one's ears with a liquid, bubbling accompaniment, not at all like anything else in the world. The mocking bird (*Mimus polyglottus*) often starts from sleep in the scented foliage of the sweet-gum to sing a tender melody to the rising moon. At such time his voice reflects all the richness and shadowy dreamfulness of night. It blends into one's sense of rest and becomes an element of enjoyment after one has fallen again into slumber.

Frogs are night's buffoons. "Croak, croak, croak," you hear one muttering, and with your eyes yet unopened and the silence and stillness of sleep scarcely gone from you, you wonder where he is sitting. On what green tussock, with his big eyes jetting out and his angular legs akimbo, does he squat? Suddenly "Chug!" You know how he leaped up, spread out his limbs, turned down his head and struck into the water like a shot. You chuckle grimly to yourself, turn over in your hammock, and all is forgotten.

Then the screech-owl begins to whine in its tremulous, querulous falsetto, snapping its beak occasionally as if to remind the mice and small birds of its murderous desires. The big horned-owl laughs and hoots far away in gloomy glens. The leaves rustle, the river

pours on, and the wind sinks and swells like the breath of a mighty sleeper.

Perfumes, too, affect one strangely, on waking, in the depth of night. There is a certain decayed wood in the Southern forests which at times gives forth a delicate, far-reaching aroma. This, together with the occasional wafts of sweet-gum odor and the peculiarly sharp smell of pine resin, steals through the woodland ways and touches the sleeper's senses until he slowly awakes. Drowsily he lies, with his eyes lightly closed, noting the tender shades of sweetness as they come and go. But the falling of a slight shower of rain, one of those short, light, even down-comings of large drops, which is not strong enough to break through the leaf-canopy overheard, moves the out-door slumberer to most exquisite enjoyment. He opens his eyes and all his senses at once. The air has sweet moisture in it, the darkness is deep. Above, around, far and near, a tumult is in the leaves. The shower is scarcely more than momentary in its duration, but it is infinitely suggestive. There are millions of voices calling from far and near. Vast organ swells, tender æolian strains, the thrumming of harp-strings and the exquisite quaverings of the violin. Multitudes clapping hands and crying from afar in applause. Then as the cloud passes on, the throbbing sounds trail after it, and at length it all dies out beyond the hills.

So our nights were "filled with music" in the Palace of Reeds.

Our days were the scenes of greater because more active pleasures. We had a pirogue dug out of a tulip log which we propelled on the

river in our shooting, sketching and fishing excursions. We endeavored to make pencil studies of all the wild-birds in their natural attitudes, drawing them in water-colors afterwards from specimens held captive. These models we took in springes, traps, and snares of various sorts, the horse-hair slip-noose being the best for many birds. When the mulberries are ripening you may capture woodpeckers readily by erecting a smooth, slender pole projecting somewhat above the tree-top and having horse-hair slip-nooses, thickly set along its sides, for entangling their feet. The same capillary arrangement on the branches of trees especially haunted by any other bird will prove a pretty certain means of ensnaring it. We took great pains not to hurt our captive models and freed them as soon as possible.

Sketching a wild bird in the freedom of the woods and brakes is the utmost shorthand known to the artist. It must be done with all the dash and hurry of phonographic reporting. Five seconds cover a very long stop in a bird's movements, and some of them are never still for even that short period of time. I have followed one bird, a species of warbler (*Sylvia vermicivora*), for a full hour before I could get a passable outline sketch. In and out among the leaves, over and under and round and round, it went flitting, peering, prying, a very embodiment of restlessness. Such a chase has in it a smack of excitement, and after it is all over a leisurely survey of your sketch-book, leaf by leaf, will be both amusing and instructive. There is something of inspiration often found lurking in lines dashed down upon the paper

in this hurried, almost frantic way. You have also sometimes made comic pictures when you least intended such things! Here is a bird's bill and a quick firm curve for the back of its head; the rest of the sketch flew away with the original. On the next page stands a fly-catcher, on one leg, minus a wing and having only the hint of a tail; but you have preserved the characteristic attitude, and the sketch is valuable. You can work it up at your leisure. Here is a pine-woodpecker, a pretty fair outline, but there is no sign of an eye in the bird's head and its feet grasp thin air. All these notes, however hurried and uncertain, are reminders of what your eyes have seen, bringing up at once vivid pictures of the gay wild things which have flitted before you.

Sometimes a bird will be exceedingly accommodating. I recall now how one day I crept, under cover of a tuft of wild sedge grass, to within thirty feet of a log-cock (*Hylotamus pileatus*), and worked out a most satisfactory study, while it was quietly eating winged ants, as they poured from a hole it had pecked in a rotten stump.

The yellow-billed cuckoo is a very difficult bird to sketch, so shy and sly and so restless. You will hear his queer, throbbing note in some lone place, and you will slip along hoping to see him. When you have nearly reached the spot, lo, he has eluded you, and his mournful voice caws out from deeper shades further off among the tangled trees. The wood-thrush and hermit-thrush are equally evasive. By the way, Wilson claims that the hermit-thrush is mute. I am sure this is an error. One day while I lay in a cane-

brake watching a green-heron's nest, a low sweet "*turlilee*," much like the wood-thrush's warble or thrill, called my eyes to a bird not ten feet away from me. I was well hidden and motionless, so that I was not discovered until after I had thoroughly identified the hermit. It repeated the low, musical trill several times, and when at length I frightened it by some movement, it flew away uttering a keen squeak or chirp.

Having digressed thus far it is pardonable to go a step further and declare that the blue-jay sings. I have heard it sing a low, tender wheedling song which seems never to have attracted the notice of naturalists. A wood-duck had her nest in the hollow of a plane-tree just across the little river from the palace. I watched her go out and in. She made her wings silent, so as not to attract notice, going through the air with as little noise as an owl. Her mate, a beautifully painted fellow, lingered about the brakes in the vicinity, occasionally uttering a sly quack. How the young when hatched were conveyed^p safely to the ground we failed to discover. One morning they were in the river swimming beside their mother as if they had always been there, doddling their heads and arching their necks just like old ducks.

There was an island a mile up the river whither we often went, to fish off shore for bass, and to sketch kildee-plover and sand-pipers. On one end of the island grew a patch of cane and rush-grass into which we tracked a fawn; but the shy creature hid so successfully that we could not find it. A wild turkey had its nest in the edge of this jungle

early in the spring. It was also the nesting-place of a pair of cardinal-grosbeaks, whose well-built home I discovered fitted neatly between three strong reeds. Soon in the morning the male would alight on the highest point above the nest and whistle bravely, his plumage shining like dull red fire.

There is no craft like a dug-out, that genuine Indian pirogue, for perfect gentleness and sweetness of motion. You sit on a seat hewn in the stern and ply a short, rather broad paddle. The long, slender boat is all before you, the prow well up, like a pug nose. The round, smooth bottom slips along almost on top of the water, as if running over ice. In such a pirogue we would paddle around the island and troll for bass, often catching wonderfully game fellows of over four pounds in weight. This silent gliding of the dug-out makes it *par excellence* the angler's craft. There is no rattling of rowlock and thole-pin, no oar-dip. Your paddle goes in silently, it comes out with not even the slightest ripple-break. The bass and bream are utterly unaware of your movements.

Speaking of bream, as the Southerners call the blue-perch, it is a royal fish. You find it in the eddies and swirls of those Georgian brooks and rivers, a voracious feeder, taking the worm with all the vigor of a trout. You use a rather heavy reed for a rod, rigged with a small reel. The larvæ of wasps and angle-worms are the most killing baits. A bream weighing ten ounces will give you a lively run, testing your skill equal to a speckled trout of a like size. It comes out of the water shining with royal purple and yellowish waves of color.

In shape it is shorter and broader, but resembles somewhat the rock-bass.

We sketched our fish while alive, and I find, among many other curious reminders of the palace, a pencil drawing of the great Southern gar, a fish with a bill much like a snipe's. This specimen we did not catch, but bought it of an old negro, who, every Saturday, rain or shine, visited our camp, coming from a plantation quarter some miles up the river. He was a piper, a sort of African Pan, who blew lively pieces of barbaric tunes out of reed joints arranged in triangular form. He came to sell us eggs of the guinea fowl, which I suspect he stole, albeit they made very fine omelets. He taught us a new and ingenious method of snaring hares and birds. Our water-color sketches were wonderful to his eyes, and he babbled about them in a supremely droll way.

To dwellers in the Northern and Middle States, it may seem strange, this out-door life, but it must be remembered that the hills and valleys of Cherokee Georgia, are dry and warm from April to September, dews are light, the air pure, and, for weeks together, the sky is, cloudless day and night. I recall a perfect February, it must have been in 1859. Will and I, then mere boys, staid out during the entire month and *not a drop of rain fell*. Every day was warm and clear, the nights were cool and pleasant. No clouds, scarcely any wind—a month of rare dreamy weather, not unlike northern Indian summer.

Many a night in July and August I have slept in the open air under a tree, preferring it to a cot or bed indoors. A hammock and a heavy blanket, for the nights are chilly even in mid-

summer, with mere shelter from dew if any fall, are all one needs for healthful rest.

Our bower among the reeds caught that gentle current of air which nearly always flows with the way of a river, and we were rarely disturbed by gnats or mosquitoes. There were no dangerous wild beasts, very few poisonous snakes, and, of course, nothing else to make us fearful.

But we were not idle dreamers. We had in view a definite object, toward which all our studies and labors pointed. Alas, the cataclysmal years which soon came swept all away! The best that can be gathered from fragmentary remnants and vivid recollections is a sort of dreamy pleasure in somewhat living over again those days and nights of tranquil greenwood life. A little of science and a great deal of nature we found out. We learned the ways of the fish, the birds, the bees, the winds, the clouds, the flowers. We translated the meaning of stream-songs and leaf-murmurs. In the Palace of Reeds we knew utter freedom based on older law than *magna charta* or any declaration of rights. When one is a supple boy in the wildwood, healthy, happy, strong, with a long bow in his hands and old romance all through him, he is free as the winds and birds. Add to this a strong purpose, an aim far ahead, and what would you have more?

Our indoor days, if those spent in the Palace may be so called, would have appeared, to a world-wise onlooker, somewhat tame; but to a poet they would have revealed the labors of sincere, earnest souls, feeling their way through youth's morning-mist to the clear light.

I remember one hot May day, too sultry for

any great physical exertion, we spent in the most delightful way. Will was busy with Theocritus, and kept up a running comment on the oral translation to which he was treating me, while I, with leisurely care, was making a drawing in water-colors of a fine butcher-bird I had captured the day before. The wind came in desultory throbs through our mossy hall, fetching up from the river a touch of dampness and the smell of water weeds. All the bird-voices were hushed, or, if heard at all, they wasted themselves in scattering squeaks and lazy dreamful flutings. Shut away from the sun, we were made aware of his extreme heat indirectly by the softened reflection from the water and by that dusky dryness always observable on the reed leaves and the blades of aquatic grass when a spring day burns like midsummer. We could hear the chattering cry of the kingfisher and an occasional splash, as the industrious bird plunged into the river after his prey. Diagonally across the stream, near the other bank, a small tree growing at the water's edge, had caught a scraggily drift of logs and boughs, round which a brown scum, with huge pyramids of white foam, was clinging. Some green herons stood on projecting sticks, stretching their puffy necks, or silently sulking, with their sharp beaks elevated and their throats knotted into balls upon their breasts. Among some stones in a shallow place, a bright spotted water-snake lay in the ripple, holding up his angular head and darting his malign tongue in sheer wantonness of spirit.

Those idyls, as Will read them, fell from his lips to immediately blend with the warm lull, the glowing dream of Nature. Those flow-

ers of song joined well with the flower-de-luce and the wild geranium. Their racy fragrance was of kin to the leaf-smell and resin odor. Will's voice seemed, in some mysterious way, to become the expression of the mood of Nature. A dream came upon me. I leaned against the wall of reeds and felt the coolness of their sappy stalks steal all through my frame. My sketch faded from my sight and I but vaguely noted the restless movements of my captive shrike.

There are times when hearing a true lyric read aloud is the quintessence of all rapturous music. It is the expression of everything ariose and thrillingly sweet which has ever been played or written or sung, from Terpan der to Remenyi, from Anacreon to Aldrich. I said something of this sort to Will in reply to a kindred suggestion from him touching the idyls. He arose and strung his bow, then, holding his ear close to the cord, he twanged it softly and replied: "You hear that low note. Well, how many ages ago did man first hear it? The piano, the violin, the lyre, every stringed instrument is a growth from the long-bow. So some poet away off in yesterdays let fall the first perfect seed of song, and its kind will go on increasing in vigor and multiplying in number forever."

Somewhere, in the depths of the brake, a cat-bird began to trill and warble, and a big bass leaped above the water of the river, beside a half submerged log. The sun crept on and rolled down the west. As the shadows lengthened the heat withdrew, giving place to refreshing coolness. We watched the little flurries of wind rimple the river's face. Great

turtles came up out of the water and crawled along on a sandy place. Two doves circled in the air, sailing like sparrow-hawks, getting lower and lower, until they lit upon a stone in the shallows below us and drank thirstily. We heard the woodpeckers pounding in the woods behind the hill, the nuthatches crying "ank, ank," in the great tulip tree hard by, and high overhead, in the yellow glory of sunlight, a hen-hawk screaming. Odors arose and passed down the waxing wind. The cane leaves tipped each other lightly, and a whispering of many voices arose from the rushes and flags. So twilight thickened into night. The stars crept out and the great horned owl and the night-hawk crept out, too, with some solemn bats and giant moths, that whirled and darted above the reeds.

Such a fortnight in the woods as I have been lightly sketching, will bring to him who rightly uses it a rich return for whatever sacrifice it compels. It is to Nature one must go for ideas. Her lessons are rich with original germs for the philosopher, the poet, the artist or the romancer to vitalize his works withal. No genuine bit of originality can be found, in poem, picture or tale, which has not been drawn from the secret depositories of Nature. The woods and streams, the hills and winds are but the indices to volumes, one leaf of which would exhaust the literature of ages. All eloquence, poetry, and painting can be better understood when one is as free as the winds and as happy as a brook. To know what is supreme enjoyment, go into the woods and, lying beside a rivulet in fair June weather, read Theocritus till the bubbling stream and

the rhythmic idyls flow together in your mind a perfect harmony of naturalness. Or, if you are an artist, set up your easel by the brook, or, with sketch-book in hand, follow the vireo and wood-thrush from spot to spot until you have noted something new, if it be but a new attitude of the shy, shadowy things. Lie on the cool earth and watch the wind wave the trees and see the sunlight flit and flash through their high tops like rare thoughts through a poet's mind. Leap up and shout and sing. Take off your hat and toss your hair in the breeze. Plunge into the river and dive and swim. Go sleep in a hammock in the Palace of Reeds!

CUCKOO NOTES.

TAKEN at the right season, the mountainous region of northern Georgia will furnish a practically unworked field to the naturalist and pedestrian tourist, whilst to the artist it must become, sooner or later, a source of rich treasure. No other part of our country offers so pleasing a variety of landscape features, from the quiet repose of level river-fed valleys to the grandeur of rocky peaks thrown up against the bluest sky in the world.

This region is the Spring haunt of a large number of our American birds, as it affords the best possible nesting- and feeding-places for them, especially those whose habits are insectivorous and arboreal ; besides, it is in the direct line of migration from Florida and other southern winter resorts to the great northern summer habitat of those happy feathered aristocrats who can afford to oscillate with the sun. The peculiarities of soil, the suddenness with which Spring comes on, and the protection to tender germs afforded by the curiously mountain-locked "pockets" and valleys, cause all sorts of forest and field vegetation to leap into vivid, lusty life early in April.

There is no word in our language so expressive of the sudden appearance of leaf and flower all over those brown hills and slate-gray valleys, as *gush*. The rains practically end with March, and the sun ushers in the succeeding month with a fervor that would be un-

comfortable but for the ever-fresh breezes ; the light vegetable mould of the thin forests warms at once, and within a few days everything is green with leaves and gay with flowers. Even the oak-trees have scarcely time to show their tassels before their leaves have broadened to dimensions wholly beyond comparison with those of oak foliage in any lower or higher latitude. An almost dazzling vividness flashes, so to speak, from valley to hill-top, indicative of an exceptional local climatic impulse. Everything grows with a *riant* haste, as if aware that this ecstatic Spring vigor would soon exhaust itself (as it nearly always does) and leave the region to a long, dreamy Summer drouth.

The migratory birds drop into this favored district, just in time to get the full benefit of its luxuriance, and are met by a clamorous and querulous army of residents, whose domain is too large to be successfully defended against invaders. The wild orchards of plum and haw that border the glades, the thickets of young pines, the hickory groves and the dusky forests of post-oak and black gum are at once flooded with song. The semi-marsh lands where the liquidamber * flourishes, and the river "bottoms" where the tulip-tree and the ash and elm grow to giant size, are the haunts of the pileated woodpecker, the hermit-thrush,

* The sweet gum (*Liquidamber styraciflua*) is a beautiful tree growing to perfection in the Southern States, along the banks of small streams in wet land. The gum or resinous balsam obtained by scarifying the bole is of a clear amber color, is pleasing to the taste, and gives forth a peculiarly agreeable odor. The tree bears a flat oval berry of a dark blue color much sought after by the golden-winged woodpecker.

and many another of the shyest and rarest of our birds.

Nearly all the rivers and rivulets of North Georgia are bordered with canebrakes and overhanging trees, darkly cumbered and bowed with the wildest masses of muscadine vines. The canoe-voyager passing down the Oostanaula, the Connasauga, the Coosawattee or the Salliquoy—streams as free and unconventional as the savages who gave them their musical names—will have exceptional opportunities for studying nature at first hand.

It was down these rivers that the rich planters, whose isolated plantations were scattered at wide intervals along the "bottoms," used to despatch their corn and wheat, their oats and cotton, in keel-boats manned by the happiest slaves who ever sighed for freedom. Many a moon-lit night I have lain on my bed of cedar boughs on a high, breezy bluff of the Coosawattee and heard those merry-hearted boatmen go by with the current, playing the banjo and fluting on the genuine Pan-pipe of graded reed-joints.* Recalling the music, at this distance, it seems to me the most barbaric and withal the most fascinating imaginable. Usually, no matter how bright the night, they had a fire of pine-knots flaring at the boat's prow, near which, on the rude floor of the forecastle, they

* This pipe is, in fact, identical with the *Syrinx* or Pan-pipe of the ancients. I have seen and examined many of them, formed of from five to seven reed-joints, of graduated sizes, bound together in a row. The music is made by blowing the breath into the open ends of the reeds. There were some reed-blowers among the slaves of North Georgia who executed certain characteristic negro melodies with surprising effect.

danced their vigorous hoe-downs, jigs and jubah-shuffles.

The hill country is, for the most part, very thinly settled, and many plantations once fertile and prosperous now lie waste, all overgrown with dew-berry vines and persimmon thickets. Everywhere, however, the birds find rich picking in the season of young leaves and larvæ, and all those perfumed and flowery groves are charming nesting-places.

Rummaging among my ornithological notes, I find enough material touching the habits and haunts of our American cuckoos to make a liberal volume. Most of the memoranda refer to North Georgia, and, in fact, the yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyus americanus*) especially, is more numerous there than anywhere else that I know of. The habits of this bird as well as those of the three or four other species found in North America, are extremely interesting, disconnected from any mere scientific view, and the places these birds inhabit, and the season during which they may be studied, make the pursuit of knowledge touching them a most delightful affair indeed.

The old nursery rhyme :

“ One flew east, one flew west,
One flew to the Cuckoo’s nest,”

should have read :

“ One flew *south* to the cuckoo’s nest,”

in order to conform to American facts ; for it is below the Cumberland range of mountains that one may find the paradise of cuckoos. Of course even the yellow-bill comes far North and nests in our apple orchards, forewarning

us of rain, as many good people think, by uttering its notably strange cry, once heard never forgotten ; but yet it is on the northern margin of the sub-tropic, among the dry, warm hills of Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas, that *Coccyzus* most loves to dwell.

A cuckoo's nest is a very simple affair—at first glance, a mere amorphous jumble of twigs, catkins and leaf-ribs, apparently tossed at hap-hazard on a low bough ; but it will bear close study, for its architecture is characteristic of the bird's, strange genius. How does such a loose pile of sticks maintain its place during a heavy wind ? Careful examination discloses a system of deftest weaving instead of a careless or chance arrangement. The work of a genius may appear rough and disjointed when in fact the subtlest art has made it look so for the deepest purpose. We may never determine how near is the relation between the rarest human intelligence and the instinct of animals, but I have not yet seen the man who could build a cuckoo's nest !

From the Ohio valley down into Florida I have tracked the cuckoo through all his seasons and haunts ; but, as I have already said, it was in the hill-country of North Georgia that I made the most of my notes. Thither, therefore, let us go in the first days of April and be on the ground when the strange, sly, shadow-like bird comes up from the farther South. He usually comes, with the wind in his favor, drifting down into the fragrant groves on that half-enervating, half-inspiring dream-breath which the Spring puffs over the hills from the gulf. The first notice given of his advent is that pounding note, dolefully sounded in the

dusky depths of the woods, hearing which the old plantation negroes used to sing their watermelon rhymes :

“ Plant yo’ millions w’en de rain-crow holler,
Ef yo’ doan dey wont be wo’f er quar’ dollar !
Ki fo’ de rain,
Ki fo’ de crow,
Ye orter see how de wa’r milion grow ! ”

It is not so remarkable, after all, that the cuckoo is called Rain-crow throughout the entire area of its habitat, for he seems always able to conjure up a shower within a day or two of his first appearance in the spring. I suspect that he holds his solemn voice until the rain is at hand, so as to make a fine artistic unity out of it and the depressing gloom of a rising storm-cloud.

The haw-groves that usually fringe the margin of the mountain glades are the Yellow-bill’s favorite resorts when it first reaches the hill-country from the south. Here it meets the blue-jay, the brown-thrush and the cardinal-grosbeak, permanent residents and implacable claimants of all the fruits and insects of these favored spots.

A glade is a peculiarly Southern woodland feature, not found in perfection north of Tennessee, a miniature prairie, surrounded by scrubby trees and groves or thickets of plum and haw-bushes, and covered, as a rule, with wild wire-grass and tufts of sedge. Every one who has spent much time in the wildwoods has noted how few are the small birds inhabiting forests of tall thickly-growing timber ; but these glades, set in the midst of immense tracts of pine and oak woods, are oases of

bird-life, as one might say, where in the singing season the air is shaken with a sweet tumult of voices. Here the persevering egg-collector is sure to find the delicately-tinted treasures with which he delights to decorate his cabinet. The butcher-bird, the grosbeak, the cat-bird, the wood-thrush, the brown-thrush, the robin, the blue-jay, the mocking-bird and the cuckoos all like to build their nests in the thorny arms of the haw and plum-trees. All these birds are, in a degree, bitter foes of each other, allowing no opportunity of venting a little spite to go by unimproved, but they rarely go to the length of committing any irreparable wrong. True, the blue-jay now and then robs a nest and the shrike may impale a smaller bird on a thorn, but these acts are the rare exceptions in the mating and nesting time.

The cuckoo, however, must be closely watched by all the rest or it will slip its egg into a stranger's nest. Our American bird is very sly in performing this parasitic trick, so common to the European species, and is guilty of a sin in connection therewith which adds greatly to the ugliness of the main crime. I am led to believe, on the strongest circumstantial evidence, that the yellow-bill species, at least, not only carries its egg to the nest of another bird, but that it also invariably takes away from the nest one of the eggs rightfully there. This habit is a very curious and interesting one. Our cuckoo always builds a nest of its own and rears its brood with exemplary care. The eggs it scatters on occasion here and there in strange nests are probably the result of over-fecundity, for at best

It appears to be erratic in its laying, the eggs in its own nest varying greatly in number and in development stage.

I have collected and arranged all the obtainable facts on this subject, and my conclusions in short are: That the cuckoo of North America, more especially the Yellow-bill, may be either slowly losing or slowly gaining the egg-depositing or parasitic habit of the Old-World species; that it is exceedingly eccentric, in connection with this habit, acting from the impulse of accidental necessity on account of an irregular fecundity. Its nest-building habit will not admit of its rearing a large brood of young; its eggs must, therefore, be divided among the nests of its neighbors: that is, whenever the over-supply comes on. The bird itself, as regards the two species (black-billed and yellow-billed) with which I am well acquainted, is very strangely sly, furtive, and erratic in all its actions, affecting a close observer with the impression that it is all the time laboring under some restrictions or limitations not common to birds in general. Its movements are graceful, but there is in them something that suggests unsubstantiality—the lightness that comes of an ill-balanced nature.

Its form is elongated and so accentuated by its slender, curving bill and disproportionately developed tail, that it appears almost serpent-like at times, as it creeps with a noiseless gliding motion through the foliage. There is never any evidence of happiness in its actions or in the sound of its voice. On the contrary, the cuckoo appears to be the embodiment of aimlessness, restlessness, and unmeaning discontent. Its solemn, almost

gloomy, hazel eyes, and the peculiar way it has of glaring half-stupidly at one when one approaches it, adds much to this unbalanced effect. In flying from one tree to another it does not cut straight away through the air, but dives downward, nearly to the ground, sometimes, and then whirls along in a zig-zag, erratic line, rising again at a sharp angle before alighting. While in the air there is a sparkle of white in its over-long tail, and a sheen of greenish silver-gray along its neck and back, while on its wings trembles the glint of burnished copper blended with reddish cinnamon tints.

While in repose it may be described as follows: Bill black above, yellow below, long, broad at base, gently curved; feet lead-colored; back, darkish olive-gray; under parts, white; wings shot with vivid cinnamon, especially on inner webs of quills; tail bearing on central feathers a continuation of the color of the back; outer tail-feathers tipped and edged with clear, pure white. Total length, 11.50 inches; alar extent, 16.00 inches.

Its nest when built in an orchard differs in construction somewhat from its wildwood architecture; but it may be easily identified by the open, sketchy effect of its outlines, its flatness and shallowness and the presence in its texture of the tassels and spikes of amantaceous trees carelessly woven through the tangle of coarse twigs and fragments of leaves. The eggs, deposited irregularly in the oval, saucer-like cup, are of a very delicate greenish shade of color not easy to describe. I have found occasionally as many as seven in a nest, though four is the usual number.

Our cuckoo is not an "egg-sucker," so far as my observation goes. The popular tradition giving him that villanous habit, has arisen, no doubt, from the fact that he has been seen with an egg in his mouth. I can think of no wildwood effect more likely to gain a lasting lodgment in one's memory than the appearance of this bird flying along with an egg between its mandibles, seeking some other bird's nest in which to safely lodge this surplus fruit of an erratic habit.

The Black-billed species (*C. erythrophthalmus*) is a little smaller than the Yellow-bill, and far less singularly interesting. It lacks the white sparkle in the tail and the bright reddish copper wing-glint, as well as the dash of yellow on the lower mandible; otherwise it is much the same in appearance with *C. americanus*.

I once had a bush-tent built of fragrant pine and cedar boughs at the margin of a glade, not far from the bank of the Coosawattee, where I spent a fortnight in the systematic study of the yellow-billed cuckoo, the lesser shrike, the mocking-bird and the cat-bird. This period extended from about the 10th to the 25th of April. All around the glade grew honey-locust trees, haw-bushes, crab-apple and wild-plum thickets and dense tangles of blackberry vines. Everything was heavy with leaf and bloom; fragrance loaded the air, and the birds all appeared in a great hurry to build. I could sit in my tent door during the dewy morning hour and watch the love-passages, the quarrels, the fights, the nesting troubles and triumphs of these gay things

with not a waft from the busy human world to disturb my enjoyment.

A pair of yellow-billed cuckoos were building a nest, after their desultory, aimless fashion, in a scrubby tree over which a mass of the Southern green-briar vines had grown. The bough upon which the beginnings of the nest-skeleton appeared, was not more than forty feet distant from my door, so that, barring some slender intervening twigs, I had a clear view of all the building processes. One curious and noteworthy habit of the cuckoo was observed, of which I have never seen mention in any ornithological work. In carrying a limber twig or leaf-fragment, the bird gripped one end of it with its foot and the other with its bill; a trick which enabled it to pass through the tangled vines and branches without much difficulty on account of its burden.

During my stay at this glade the nights were rendered glorious by a strong moon and a clear atmosphere. Several times I heard, between midnight and dawn, the cry of the Yellow-bill uttered in a suppressed tone from the densest part of a thicket. It may have been a mocking-bird. I tried in vain to be sure, but I am inclined to think that the cuckoo itself uttered the calls. If it was a mocking-bird the weird reserve-force apparent in the expression and *timbre* of the imitative passage did infinite credit to the famous low-country songster's incomparable vocal powers.

It is strangely difficult to make out the exact location of a bird by its cry at night, especially in a wooded place. I tried to discover the roosting-place of my cuckoos; but watch them

closely as I could, they evaded me. They appeared not to care much for each other's company, save when in a loving mood, and I think they roosted without any reference to companionship. Early in the morning, however, the pair found each other out, and joined in the labor of nest-building or the pursuit of caterpillars and other leaf-eating insect forms, with a reasonable show of conjugal unity of purpose.

Their nest progressed very slowly and jerkily. Now and again, for two or three days together, nothing was done to it, then for two or three hours the work would be unceasing. They behaved themselves after the manner of awkward and not very apt tyros in the art. The male was even silly in some of his performances, time and again carrying away from the nest a stick (that had previously been worked into it with great labor and care), apparently in a fit of absent-mindedness.

This unaccountable listlessness or characteristic oddity of behavior is not confined to the genus now under consideration, but runs like a family taint through the whole catalogue of *cuculide*. The ground-cuckoo (*Geococcyx californianus*) is an embodiment of drollness and absurdity. The Ani (*Crotophaga ani*) is another very interesting kinsman of our bird ; but instead of scattering its eggs among the nests of other families it has the opposite habit, several females laying their eggs and together incubating them in the same nest !

The *Cuculus canorus* of Linnæus, which is the cuckoo or cuckoo of England and Africa, has attracted more attention than any other bird in the world. Some very strange facts

touching its history have been gathered. It would indeed fill quite a volume if one should give only a compendium of cuckoo literature, most of which refers to the European bird. Quite a discussion was precipitated into scientific circles when, some thirty years or more ago, a distinguished gentleman propounded the statement that a cuckoo invariably colored her egg to coincide with those in the nest chosen as the place of deposit. A cabinet of eggs, claimed to be those of the cuckoo and those of the birds in whose nests they had been found, was arranged for the purpose of demonstrating the apparent truth of the startling theory; but notwithstanding many curious facts, it could not be maintained.

It remains pretty well settled, however, that the eggs of *Cuculus canorus* may now and then vary in color, somewhat in accordance with the hereditary individuality of the particular bird, and that each female cuckoo may instinctively choose, as a rule, to deposit her egg in a nest with those of a bird laying eggs of nearly or quite the same color.

So eccentric and variable is the Yellow-bill in its habits, that it is not at all wonderful that much doubt has existed as to whether it is parasitic; but I am convinced that it does, irregularly, under stress of over-fecundity, slip an egg occasionally into the nest of another bird, and this habit and others characteristic of the genus, appear to be imperfectly formed as yet, or else they are being gradually abandoned.

This apparent tendency towards sloughing hereditary habits, or acquiring new ones, is noticeable in several of our American birds,

notably in some species of woodpecker; but our cuckoos are the best instances for study. A good binocular glass and a season or two of patient observation will enable any intelligent person to detect a great deal of evidence of this tendency in cuckoos. The yellow-billed species carries its vacillating nature on its sleeve, as it were, and forces it upon consideration. The black-billed species is scarcely less peculiar at most points; if there is a difference it is of degree only. Even the ground cuckoo (*Geococcyx californianus*), is almost absurdly peculiar and *outré* in its habits. Dr. Coues says: "They are singular birds—cuckoos compounded of a chicken and a magpie! They prefer running on the ground to flying, only using their wings as auxiliary 'outriggers' while darting along at almost race-horse speed." Dr. Coues notes in the nest of this species the same slightness and apparent awkwardness of construction so marked in all cuckoo nests, "As if," he says, "the birds were just learning how to build."

Our Yellow-bill may be taken as the strongest type of this strange family. Haunting our bloom-burdened and odorous Spring groves, like some restless spirit of remorse, furtively, dreamily, but ever with a look of suppressed pain, it has affected the popular mind as if with a superstition borne upon its own wings from some undiscovered country. Its voice is considered ominous not only of rain and storm, but of evil in all its mysterious and undefined forms. Of course this is an idle popular delusion; but it serves to point out the exceedingly well-defined power resident

in any form of mystery, even if but the *quasi*-mystery of a cuckoo's ways!

Indeed, the bird, its habits, its individuality and eccentricity of nesting and of oviposition, and its half-mystified expression of the eye, its hesitating, skulking flight, and its evident lapses into absent-mindedness, may well serve to impress one's imagination, at least, with a suggestion of a transition state through which Cuckoo is passing to a lower or higher grade of character.

One day, as I was going down the Salliquoy, a small tributary of the Coosawattee River, I saw from my pirogue a cuckoo's nest on a low branch of a water-oak. The female was crouching on the insecure looking pile of sticks in utter terror, while a whole pack of blue-jays were screeching and fluttering in the foliage above it. I shall not soon forget the expression of that bird's great solemn eyes. Evidently the poor thing felt that a dreadful fate was impending over it. But the fact was that the blue-jays were worrying a little screech-owl that had ventured into the daylight, and which was now cowering in its stolid way on another branch of the tree near the nest.

Our Cuckoo, though not notably combative, will fight with great fury in defence of its young, and the males engage in fierce silent struggles for supremacy during the early part of the mating season.

The nesting area of the Yellow-bill extends from Florida to Michigan, and from the Atlantic coast to some line west of the Mississippi River, and I am inclined to regard the black-billed species as having nearly the same limits

of habitat. To what distance Canada is invaded by either or both seems left in some doubt.

Whilst the cuckoos of eastern North America are technically frugiverous, they are not, so far as my observation serves me, strictly fruit-eating within the general and popular meaning of the term. I have never seen either of the two common species taste any of the small fruits, wild or tame. They probably eat seeds at need, but their chief food is insects—the caterpillars, moths, butterfly-eggs and various larvæ found on the leaves and branches of trees.

The Cuckoo's habits may be studied to advantage by any one who will take the trouble to scan with care almost any apple-orchard in Spring and be guided to the bird by that half-solemn, half-comical cry uttered at intervals, which may be phonetically rendered thus: "*Kauwk, kauwk, kauwk kuk—kuk—kuk—kuk—k—k—k—k, kauwk, kauwk, kauwk!*" In uttering this singular call or cry, the bird begins slowly, the two or three leading notes coming forth at nearly equal intervals, then the succeeding ones are produced with rapidly increasing quickness, until they run together into a sort of rattling noise, succeeded by a repetition of the opening cries. Loud, harsh, peculiarly doleful, the voice of the rain-crow, as the bird is vulgarly called, rings through our woods and orchards, more especially in cloudy weather, with an accent far from cheering or pleasing. Hence has arisen the unwarranted ill-feeling existing in rural districts against this very best bird-friend known to our farmers and fruit-growers. The cuckoos

should be protected and their propagation encouraged, as they are the saviours of our forests, our orchards, and our hedges.

Looking over my cuckoo-notes, I find reminders in them of all the sweetest woodland solitudes between the Great Lakes and the Gulf. The bubbling of the cold trout-brooks of the Leelenaw blends with the lazy swash of the Pearl River and the Kissimmee.

But I must hasten to remark that, contrary to what one is led to expect, in all the low country of the South the cuckoos are scarce, even in mid-winter. In the region of Lake Okeechobee and on the outskirts of the Everglades close observation failed to certainly note even the species *C. seniculus* or mangrove-cuckoo. From the fact that the Yellow-bill is found on the Pacific coast and in parts of the Southern Rocky Mountains, it is probable that its winter resort may be chiefly in Mexico and Central America. In March I saw a few specimens haunting the oak groves on the high-lands between Tallahassee, Florida, and Thomasville, Georgia, and I was told that their nests were sometimes seen there.

So many cuckoo legends have gone afloat—each adding something uncanny or romantic to the popular opinion of our harmless bird—that I am tempted to close this paper with one current in the southern mountainous region, to the effect that the Yellow-bill cannot be killed by a rifle-shot if its breast be turned towards the shooter. I once attempted to demonstrate the fallacy of this claim for the benefit of a hard-headed old mountaineer and was unlucky enough to miss my bird!

"Ther'!" he exclaimed, "what'd I tell ye!

ye mought es well shoot at a ghost, er a spirit."

The secret of the matter is that the cuckoo's breast is sheeny white and presents a very slender mark, which on account of its being just the color of the silver fore-sight of the common rifle, is very difficult to "draw a bead" upon; wherefore even the most expert marksman is apt to miss it.

SOME MINOR SONG-BIRDS.

OUR interest in wild song-birds must increase apace with the narrowing of our wooded areas, and in proportion to the constant lessening of our opportunities for ornithological study at first hand. As our thrushes and orioles and warblers one by one take flight, we suddenly, in realizing our loss, feel in a new way the sweetness of their voices. When we were children, even if we lived in the heart of the city, we often had glimpses of the country with its great dense woods and its green fields, its orchards, and its cottages covered with morning-glory vines. In those days the brown-thrush, the cat-bird, and the cardinal grosbeak, sang in every thicket and throughout every orchard. Now these charming little lyrists are gone from many a former haunt ; indeed there are wide areas of country, where they used to nest and sing, in which they never will be seen in a wild state again.

Not long since I returned, after twenty years' absence, to a neighborhood in which my infancy was spent. I remembered a certain brook in a little field, a crooked lazy little stream bordered with yellow willows and water hazel, where the cat-bird loved to swing and sing in shade and sun. It was with an indescribable regret that I found the willows and hazel all gone and the brook, sunken under ground, groping its way through tubular tiles. Where wide woods of beech and sugar-trees

used to be, fields of wheat and corn lay green and smooth almost to the horizon's rim. What a loss the absent birds were felt to be! In fact, when, after much plaintive sauntering over the altered grounds, I chanced to hear a lonely purple finch twittering in a hedge of *bois d'arc*, I felt a thrill of delight which was like an electric message from my childhood's days. In the streets of the village which had shrunk, as if in some mysterious proportion to the widening of the surrounding plains of agricultural thrift, foraged a well-fed flock of detestable English sparrows. This, I thought, is advanced enlightenment—a covered ditch for a brook, a prim hedge in lieu of a wild plum thicket, an orchard displacing an odorous grove of wild crab-apple and these pests of sparrows usurping the homes of the cardinal-bird and the thrushes!

From almost any little country town, even in the West, one must now, as a rule, make a long flight into the most neglected nooks of the rural neighborhoods, before one can find the haunts of the more interesting songsters. The elect few of the feathered choir, like the choice spirits of the outer circle of young poets, are fond of utter, limitless freedom; they do not relish the fragrance, however sweet, of over-cultured gardens and bowers. True enough, the blue-bird warbles very contentedly on the best kept fence-row as he watches the ploughman turn up the tid-bits from the furrow; and it is an almost savage tenderness that quavers from his throat as he pounces upon the dislodged worm, his wings gleaming like some precious, doubly purified

gems fresh from the fabled fires of the empyrean.

Reading the above sentence over, I feel its coarseness in the presence of a genuine blue-bird-sheen and blue-bird-warble reaching me as I write. How artificial and insincere are the verbal rhapsodies of the most natural of our poets when set in the searching light of unconscious nature! Why do not the blue-bird's notes, arranged always in the same order and expressed always with precisely the same tone, accent, and emphasis, become stale? Why does not the bird's manner grow perfunctory? Who ever did get weary of hearing over and over, from day to day, spring after spring, those liquid bird-phrases that, pitched to a strange minor, have been the same since first an oscine throat was filled with music? We must all, even the most unimaginative of us, acknowledge a little impulse to gush and get rid of a fine fury of sentiment about the time when a flash of green, a thrill of warmth and balm, and a gush of bird-song go across the fields and woods.

The man who can look into a bird's nest, well-set with tender-hued eggs, without feeling an inward smile, as if his soul were sweetly pleased, has lost something that is the chief ingredient of perfect sanity and simplicity. What is usually meant by the word sentimentality is an abomination; but our human nature, in a state of absolute health, is furnished with a myriad little well-springs of generous sympathy and sweet responsiveness, that should not be allowed to go dry. If the fragrant, essential elements of a healthy soul may be called sentiments, then let sentiment-

ality bubble like brooks in spring and gush like the thrush's song in nesting time.

Bird-hunting and bird-loving folk get the very best out of life in the way of sensuous pleasures not in the least voluptuous or overstimulating. Just now, looking back over my notes, observations and recollections of outdoor life, my long association with most of our minor song-birds appears something well worth having experienced. Much of what I remember is knowledge of a kind scarcely communicable by any literary or artistic means, or by any method of natural expression. Once I heard a blue-jay sing as sweetly as the mocking-bird when trilling in a tender minor key. I could hardly believe my own sight and hearing as the beautiful, tricky creature sat before me with drooping crest and half-raised wings, swaying his body lightly up and down and uttering a low, almost bewildering flute medley, full of the cadences of dreams.

Still the blue-jay is not reckoned among the singing birds by those who are not close observers. His common notes, though occasionally musical and sweet, are, as a rule, harsh and ill-tempered; a very imaginative person might conclude that the dolefully tender song I heard was the result of a fit of remorse, on the blue-jay's part, for myriads of sins committed against the nests, the eggs, and the young of other and weaker birds. How often I have witnessed acts of the most brutal cruelty done by the jay in apparently the quietest mood imaginable!

I recall an instance now: A sparrow had a nest with young in a clump of lilac-bushes on a lawn in front of a room I was occupying.

One morning about sunrise, as I sat by a window, writing, I heard the mother-bird "chipping" dolefully, and I looked out just in time to see a blue-jay kill, by a deft turn of its powerful bill, the last remaining fledgling of the brood. The assassin then proceeded to tear up the tiny nest, after which he very perfunctorily flew away! Here was a case of utter depravity—a piece of unmitigated outrage for which there could have been no motive aside from the impulse of a viciousness incomparable. I went to the spot, and found the young sparrows scattered on the ground, dead in the midst of the shreds of the nest. Each bird bore the livid pincer-like impression of the jay's beak. I cannot account for this well-known brutality of the jay; it does not appear to be always present with it, for I have known it to live in perfect peace with other birds, nesting in the same orchard and even in the same tree. Its colors and its restless activity make the blue-jay one of the most valuable elements of almost every bit of thicket or hedge throughout our Middle and Southern States for nearly the whole year.

I am aware that many objections may be urged to putting so harsh a screecher in the catalogue of music-making birds; but it can and does occasionally sing most superbly. Moreover, upon being dissected, the blue-jay's throat shows a very high state of development, the muscular arrangement of the lower larynx bearing every sign of great flexibility and of delicate adjustment. It is a hardy bird, often met with in midwinter far north of the fortieth degree of latitude, apparently quite happy among the sleety and snowy branches of the

leafless trees. It is a good nest-builder, and provides for its young with a great show of affection and industry. It customarily keeps near the ground, but I have observed large flocks high up in the air, migrating southward in autumn.

Turning from a provokingly dual subject—the paradoxical nature of our jay—one feels relieved in speaking of the genial and melodious life of the brown-thrush. Next to the mocking-bird the most famous singer of our woods, this beautiful little fellow, with his snuff-colored coat and dappled vest, is welcome wherever he goes. My observations of his habits extend over a wide area reaching from Northern Indiana to Florida, and I have no vicious trait of his character to record. In the mountains of East Tennessee, and among the hills of North Carolina and Georgia, brown-thrushes are almost as common as are blackbirds in the flat fields of Illinois. The thickets that rim the glades, especially the wild orchards of haw and crab-apple, plum and honey-locust, are the favorite nesting-places of this bird; but he chooses the topmost tuft of the tallest tree for his perch while singing. His song, full-toned, loud, clear, varied, is often mistaken by casual listeners for that of the mocking-bird, though really far inferior to it in both volume and compass, and scarcely to be compared with it in purity of resonance. In the far South, where all birds are given to greater latitude of habit than in the North, the brown-thrush now and then sings in the night, a low, dreamy, lulling song, warbled as if with a sleepy throat. In this too he follows, but does not equal, the mocking-bird. I have

habitually slept in a hammock while outing in the Southern woods, and no words can convey the singularly delicious sense of calm and quiet luxury which comes of hearing, far in the solemn night, the low, liquid, drowsy nocturne of one or both of these charming musicians !

The brown-thrush has not had his full meed of praise from our poets. As a conventional figure, the nightingale—a bird quite unknown to Americans—has retained its place on the palette of our word-painters, much to the hurt of our poetry. In fact, I fancy I can go through American poetry and point out every passage wherein an author has alluded to a bird that he has never seen. How can any one describe the fragrance of sweet-clover without having it in his nostrils at the moment of writing ? How can I write sincerely about the song of the brown-thrush or the cat-bird, if I have not the stimulus of that song in my brain ?

In the far-reaching tangles of wild grape-vines, found here and there in the beautiful little valleys of North Georgia, the brown-thrushes sing to the perfection of their powers from the early days of April until the first of June ; that is, they make the vine-masses their home, and do their melodious gushing on the very topmost boughs of the highest trees. This is not over-statement ; it is one of the most striking sights of the Southern woods to see a brown-thrush at about sunrise, sitting on the apex of the cone-shaped top of a giant pine-tree, whilst its song falls in a shower of fragmentary and ecstatic trills and quavers over all the surrounding woods. This performance often extends over the space of an hour or more, with but slight intermissions.

The nest of the brown-thrush is a straggling mass of twigs, roots, bark, leaves, and weed-stems, carelessly tumbled into a crotch near the ground, or on the flat projection of a fence-rail, sometimes even on the ground. Its eggs are delicately pretty, whitish or pale green, flecked thickly with brown, from four to six in number.

North of the Cumberland Range of Mountains, the brown-thrush is migratory; but in parts of Tennessee and North Georgia I have found it a permanent resident, especially in the brushy valleys. It is a hardier bird than the mocking-bird.

The cat-bird (what a name!) is one of the finest singers in the world—beautiful, too; but, for some mysterious reason, under a ban of disgrace and contempt throughout its wide habitat. You may know him by his dark slate-colored coat and gray vest, his black cap and chestnut-brown under tail-coverts, as well as by his peculiar cat-like mew when irritated. He is a lyrist of the dense thickets and brier tangles, the musical deity of our blackberry jungles and *bois d'arc* hedges. His song resembles that of the brown-thrush, but it is slenderer and keener, trickling through the leaves in a tenuous stream with ripples as light as air.

The nest of this species is well constructed, hung low, and its eggs are of a lovely deep greenish blue.

The cardinal-grosbeak is one of our American songsters, which, though much persecuted by fanciers and imprisoned in cages, is not justly appreciated. His brilliant red plumage and smart manners have been much better

studied than his sweet and powerful vocalization. His notes are few, but the compass and volume of his voice, and the vivid force of expression he commands, are without rival. Not even the mocking-bird can equal him in his one circle of execution. He sings with true American energy, flinging out his notes as if from a clarion. His attitudes are those of unbounded self-confidence; he appears to claim the whole world as his own, as he stands bolt upright on a bough, his crest erect, his bold eyes flashing, and his voice leaping out with the impulse of a diminutive steam-whistle. He is a wary, shy, swift bird, but his color exposes him to the watchful collector, who is ever eager to take him. The cardinal's nest is well-built, usually set in a tangled place of a thicket. Its eggs are of a mottled reddish-brown color.

In the region of Tallulah Falls I met with an old man whose chief business was snaring red-birds (cardinals) for the sake of their skins, which he sold to a New York firm for use in millinery decorations. Most of his work was done in the mating season, when with a trained decoy-bird and a cage furnished with side-springes, he took great numbers. The method was to hang the cage, of open wire-work, with a live male bird in it, on a bough in the midst of a thicket. The springes at the sides of the cage were so arranged that no sooner did a visiting bird alight thereon than he was caught. The captive left alone calls loudly and is answered by a female who comes near. This excites the jealousy of her lord, who dashes at the cage and dies. The old man had four of these murderous contrivances, and was reaping

a considerable profit from them. He understood his business perfectly, going about it with great energy, but evincing no enthusiasm or especial feeling of any kind.

In the thickly settled States of the West the orchards and hedges are, in spring-time, the abodes of many singing birds. The field-sparrow is chief among these, showing off his exquisite vocal gifts about the time that the young wheat is ankle high. His life is mostly spent on the ground where he runs through thick grass or cereal sward with a rapidity like that of the ousel in water. When the lyrical mood comes on he mounts to the top of a stump, a hedge or a fence, and pours forth a very sweet little carol, meantime elevating his head to the full extent of his neck, and puffing out his little throat after the manner of a toad.

The orioles and some of the warblers have cheerful voices, but can scarcely be called fine singers. They give a dash of freshness to our groves when they arrive early from the South, and, like our blue-bird, are always welcome.

Speaking of the blue-bird, he is uniquely American. He has no kin on the other continents. He appears to be a flake of the cerulean above, let fall, by a special dispensation, upon our favored country. Like some poets, he is always just about to sing, but never does more than begin his song. His fragments are divine, however, suggesting a reserve of something too sweet and fine for the common winds to bear. His is a rhythmical nature, and his flight is a poem in itself. As he goes trembling and wavering along through the air and sunshine, he adds to a May-day just the touch that makes it perfect. The

blue-bird in its nest-habit offers for our study one of those curious contradictions now and then appearing in nature. Instead of building a graceful nest, swung airily amid the fragrant foliage, it dives into some gloomy, unsightly hole in a rotten stump or tree, and there, like the kingfisher in his subterranean cavern, rears its brood. Querulous, saucy, bold, this beautiful little creature has endeared itself to every observer.

Our indigo-bird, bluer than the last-named singer, and almost as common, has attracted comparatively little attention. Its song is really fine, though delivered without expression, or any show of interest. One must approach very close to get the full sweetness of the frail, faltering strain which can be heard but a little distance. When it is caught in its completeness, however, the melody is so childish and tender that one forgives the inartistic manner of the delivery. The scientific name of this bird is *Passerina cyanea*, the specific part meaning dark-blue, and it may be identified easily by that color covering its head and shimmering with a greenish gleam over its back. Its nest is rather sketchy, built with little care, and set in a low bush, usually at a crotch. Its eggs are bluish white, sometimes slightly freckled.

With a word about Wilson's thrush I must close this paper. To my ear this bird's voice is purer and richer than that of the famous wood-thrush. Its shy habits, and the chary parsimony with which it doles out its vocal favors, have, no doubt, tended to prevent its becoming popular, even with good observers. There is a silvery ring in its higher notes and

a watery gurgle in its lower ones, that give to its song, usually heard in low, heavily wooded, dusky semi-swamps, a peculiar vibration altogether indescribable. Its nest is a curious mixture of sticks, leaves, grasses, and rootlets, usually set on or near the ground. Its eggs are greenish blue. Of all the thrushes this appears to me to be the shyest and wildest, and while its voice lacks that flexibility and compass possessed by those of the brown-thrush and the cat-bird, it certainly has the advantage at the point of *timbre* and of liquidity. One can imagine nothing to compare with some of its notes, unless it would be the blending of the tones of a silver bell with the bubbling of a brook over pebbles. Its song is usually heard at a considerable distance, in the twilight gloom of damp woods, and there is a touching trace of melancholy in it that makes it blend well with the environment. Along the Wabash river, in the broad, wooded "bottoms," I have heard it singing long after sunset, and its voice is the first sound that breaks the silence of the morning there.

One who has loved the woods and fields and has spent much time in the pursuit of knowledge in the wild paths of nature, can look back upon the days that are gone and see so many bright visions—hear so many sweet sounds and feel so many thrills through the nerves of memory! One can scarcely be called sentimental if one gushes a little over one's sweet experiences.

The next best thing to having cheerful and healthful memories is the liberty of imparting something of their effect to others; and I do not envy the man whose heart does not some-

times quiver in unison with the bird-songs of spring. The science of ornithology is very fascinating and useful, but the unrecognized and unnamed science of bird-loving is to the more practical study what religion is to biology—the explanation of the unexplainable.

BIRDS OF THE ROCKS.

ONE day, when I was a little boy, I climbed up the face of a rugged cliff, on a mountain-side in North Georgia, to get some richly-colored lichens growing there. While I was clinging desperately to a weather-soiled projection, I chanced to see, in a small cleft near my fingers, a gaping red-and-yellow mouth. A chill like death swept over me and I came near falling to certain destruction. Of course I was well acquainted with all the snakes of the region; what mountain-lad was not?—but my acquaintance did not generate any desire for familiarity with fangs and rattles, or distended heads and forked, darting tongues. A mere glance, as my eye flashed across the dusky little crack or fissure, carried to my brain the impression of a wide-open, repulsive reptile mouth within three inches of my bare straining fingers! nor was the glimpse, though momentary, too slight to fix forever in my memory a certain deadly, swaying motion which always immediately precedes the stroke of a venomous snake. In the course of the merest fraction of a second I recollected a half-dozen instances of death from the fang-wounds of *Crotalus* or of *Toxicophis*, and an exhaustive anticipation of the throes of dissolution I experienced to the full. Yet it was not a snake, after all! So inexplicable are the tricks of the human brain, so strange are the sudden flashes of what one might almost dare

call intuitive knowledge, that it is not possible to say what value should be set upon mere impressions such as that little gaping flesh-red and yellow mouth left indelibly burned in my memory. Science is plodding on towards the solution of such questions as I here raise. With the eyes of a healthy, impressible, imaginative child I had seen a young bird gaping over the rim of its nest, stolidly greedy for a worm, and instantly I had grasped, without knowing it, one of the most fascinating problems of life.

It is the fashion for scientists to pretend to ignore the value of the imagination, and to loudly bawl for facts; but all the knowing ones wink under their bonnets and furtively indulge in sublime guessing wherever the limitations of knowledge are not set within the domain of exactitude. Of course it would not become me to say that a palæozoic fish cannot be described accurately with no data at hand save the fragment of a doubtful fin-spine upon which to build the perfect anatomy, for has not this been done, or something very like it? Still a rather lawless imagination can easily enjoy the consternation with which certain palæontological pictures might be viewed by their draughtsmen if the original whole could suddenly appear in the place of the precious fossil fragment. On the other hand, however, some of the guesses of the comparative anatomists may be flashes of truth revealed to genius—that is to a simple and healthy mind.

It was years after my boyish adventure on the cliffside that I recalled with startling vividness its strange effect. Meantime I had been into geology and biology and their cognate sciences,

and had studied with especial care and interest the subject of fossil birds. It now seemed to me that my child-eyes had, in their swift glance, seen far past that gaping young bird—far past *Archæopteryx* and *Odontopteryx* and *Ichthyornis*—to the original ancestor of the bird, the ancient, honorable and unknown reptile. I had received an impression of the archetype.

Sit down in the woods of spring-time and listen to the brown-thrush or the cat-bird or, better still, the mocking-bird, singing in the fragrant bosage, and you may be sure that you hear a lyre thousands upon thousands of years old. The earth was a grand and beautiful ball of water and forests and grassy plains, with swarms of birds and insects, and legions of wild beasts and myriads of reptiles, a long, dreamy, odorous and tuneful age before man stood up in presence of his Maker and was called good. It would be charming, if one could but have the record of the ages all arranged, to read the bird-songs backward (as one may read backward through the songs of man) to their first bubblings in the oldest groves. Where was the first blue-bird song uttered? Where did the cerulean wings first tremble among the young leaves of spring? It is said that science and poetry are not friends, that they refuse to walk arm in arm, that they scorn each other; yet to my mind science seems to dig up the freshest germs of poesy, and to set free the eternal essences of that creative force which electrifies and puts in motion the dormant functions of genius. Facts are dry enough and the jargon of the doctors is not suited to enrich the poet's vocabulary, but between the facts hovers the

rare, pungent, strangely powerful suggestiveness of that which fills the atmosphere surrounding facts. The chief fallacy of the scientific attitude is that which leans with confidence on the prosy for the sake of its prose, at the same time shrinking from the poetical on account of its poetry. The geologist feels in some way honor-bound to avoid coming to a picturesque conclusion with his catalogue of facts. The catalogue must remain a catalogue. A sense of shame would accompany any thought of connecting imagination with his theory of the record of the rocks.

But, despite the geologists, there is a great deal of picturesqueness and poetry in the disclosures of the fossil beds. Set in matrices of carbonate of lime, magnesia, silica, and the oxides of iron, one may find the compressed and fragmentary remains of a life that flourished before our hills and mountains were made. This is a statement as trite, dry, and lifeless as the fossils themselves. But when one comes upon a mass of feathers disposed about a strange bird-skeleton imbedded in rock many thousands of years old, one may as well think of what song *Archæopteryx* sang as of what food it ate, or of how it used its long vertebrate tail. What colors had its wings and breast and crest? Were the rectrices that flared out on each side of the twenty vertebræ of that strange tail dyed with rainbow hues? These are the questions with which the scientist is ashamed to play; but the poet may ask them of the rocks, and work out the answers, by the rules of the imagination, to his fullest satisfaction.

In accordance with some unchangeable law

of the scientific guild, all the beauty of our age must needs be traced back to an almost demoniac source in the palæozoic gardens of monsters, where birds had awful teeth, and where hideous saurian-like beings had wings with which to flap wildly through the poisonous air. Unfortunately enough the rocks grimly stand up, and testify for the theory of the scientists with a persistence and a lack of poetical appreciation of the beautiful truly exasperating. That there were, in those days when nature was over lusty and young, birds, fishes and reptiles fearfully and wonderfully made, cannot be for a moment doubted. It would look, to one not thoroughly learned in the records of the palæozoic ages, as if the creative power had been feeling its way, hesitating here, faltering there, gathering confidence from experience, and slowly finding out the precious secrets of life-development.

Here and there, at wide intervals, as regards both space and time, the rocks give up bird-notes, so to speak. The poet may, by holding his ear close to the strange, blurred impressions in the stones, hear the cries, the hoarse screams, the clanging trumpet-blasts of the huge land-birds and water-fowl that haunted the woods and streams and seas in that time when nearly the whole earth was a tropical region. He may hear the twitter of sparrows, too, and the careless laugh of the kingfisher.

The slab containing the remains of *Archæopteryx* is in the British Museum. It is an oblong piece of lithographic slate. The shreds of the bird lie thereon in such confusion as would mark the spot where an owl or a goshawk had eaten a blue-jay. The bones of the

head and of the sternum are not all present, but the fragmentary wings lie in place, and one leg with the foot attached is crooked back beside the long twenty-jointed tail. The feathers are unmistakably those of a flying bird, and the feet are formed for tree life. It must have been a most remarkable figure in the air, especially if its plumage was gay-colored, with its long, wriggling caudal streamer floating out behind, and its claw-tipped wings spread on either side of its reptile-like body. One may assume that its voice was a blending of the tones of a toad and the notes of a crow—the first rude elements of song. Almost unimaginable ages have passed since the last surviving *Archæopteryx* was caught in a rock matrix and forced to mould a cast for the delectation of poets and scientists. Indeed we must refrain from attempting to span the gulf of time between this lone relic and the next bird-trace appearing in the earth's formations. No more feathered vertebrate tails come to light. Lapsing on towards the perfect form, the bird-life, like that of certain reptiles, sloughed the heavy caudal appendage and gathered closer together the chief centres of its animal structure. From the cretaceous formation of the rocks, forward to the most recent disclosures of the caves and peat bogs, this change seems to have gone hand in hand with a general remodelling of the whole sphere of mundane life. For a vast period of time it appears that the birds flourished, in monstrous development of beak and teeth, the devouring demons of land and sea. The eocene rocks furnish a wealth of fragmentary fossils suggesting a variety of bird-forms, mostly of giant size, waders and

swimmers as well as flyers, some of them with jaws full of powerful teeth. It is in this period that nature has made indelible sketches on the rocks, lithographic studies of her great future work, so to speak; work that man is now so recklessly destroying forever. In England the eocene has furnished a hint of the kingfishers and the heron family. In France most interesting discoveries have been made in the Paris basin, and in formations of the same horizon. Fossil feathers, fragmentary skeletons, and even eggs, have been found, the last mentioned in the marl deposits near Aix in Provence. From lacustral beds in Auvergne and Bourbonnais a great number of birds have come to light, nearly fifty distinct species having been described. The marl of Ronzon has given up an ancient plover, a gull, and a flamingo, very different from presently existing species.

Coming to our own country we step at once amongst the choicest records of the rocks. Beginning with the Jurassic formation, we find in the upper beds of the period in Wyoming the remains of a bird somewhat larger than our well-known great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*). It was probably a toothed bird, but resembled the *Ratita* in other respects, and was, perhaps, not a flyer.

The cretaceous birds of America all appear to be aquatic, and comprise some eight or a dozen genera, and many species. Professor Marsh and others have found in Kansas a large number of most interesting fossil birds, one of them, a gigantic loon-like creature, six feet in length from beak to toe, taken from the yellow chalk of the Smoky-Hill river region

and from calcareous shale near Fort Wallace, is named *Hesperornis regalis*. Under the generic name *Hesperornis* have been grouped a number of species represented by skeletons more or less lacking completeness, but nearly enough perfect to show their affinities. A genus *Ichthyornis* of most remarkable toothed birds has been found in the middle cretaceous rocks of Northwestern Kansas, and a number of interesting remains have been taken from the green sand and marl beds in New Jersey. It would not serve any purpose to catalogue here all the known fossil birds. I have hastily sketched a broken outline by way of preface, leading up to what geologists call the tertiary rocks. Here we find the true ancestry of our present birds—the rocks begin to sing and twitter and chirp. Now we hear a far-away chorus, the morning voices from the old, old woods. A very breath of flowers and foliage is suggested.

In the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History is preserved a beautiful specimen from the insect-bearing-shale of Colorado, containing a nearly complete skeleton (with feather impressions of wings and tail) of a bird belonging to the "oscine division of the *Passeres*," a division which contains all the singing birds now existing. This discovery of an oscine bird in the fossil form, dating far back of the age of man, leads the poet, not the scientist, to ask whether it may not be possible, and even probable, that some of the more ancient fossil birds had that peculiar structure of the *lower larynx*, or *syrinx*, necessary to the songster. The *oscines* are not toothed birds, and teeth have been considered an index of a

low order of birds ; but, on the other hand, perfectly formed wings and a well-keeled *sternum* are the salients of the highest bird-development, and *Ichthyornis* had these, despite its teeth and fishy vertebræ. I venture to suspect that if a fairly preserved fossil skeleton, including the bill, of a poll parrot could be found in any of the mesozoic formations, no scientist would be able, without any knowledge of the parrot family save what the fossil afforded, to discover the bird's curious vocal gifts.

The perching feet of *Archæopteryx* would give it a leading characteristic of the *passeres*, and it may have had the *syrinx* of the *oscines*, despite its vertebrate, lizard-like tail ; and so, too, *Ichthyornis*, notwithstanding its reptile jaws and teeth and its bi-concave vertebræ, may have been able to sing divinely. It was a small bird, scarcely larger than a pigeon, with a skeleton closely similar to those of the highest ornithological types, saving the *teeth* and *bi-concave vertebræ* ; and who shall dispute that such a creature might have made the woods ring with its voice. True, it has been thought an aquatic bird, simply because the formation in which its remains rested is of marine origin, and on account of its teeth. There have been great changes, great progress and great retrogression, since the middle cretaceous period ; but my suggestion is complete without knowing or caring about the voice of *Ichthyornis*. I have traced bird-song back into the mesozoic age, and have set the music of the rocks to ringing in the ears of my imaginative readers. If, as embryology appears to teach, the birds have come through the fish and reptile forms to their present beautiful state, by

some processes of progressive evolution, the fact does not conflict with my dream. It would seem that nature has often turned back from a partly accomplished purpose, as if upon discovering a shorter and better way, and it may be that the voices of nightingale and mocking-bird have not yet reached the perfection belonging to some singer of æons ago. The syrinx of *Archæopteryx* may have been perfect, and yet the bird itself, with its cumbersome vertebrate appendage, may have been cast aside in order to begin another line of experiment, so to speak, in the direction of physical harmony. In such case the process would probably begin from the first again. It may appear that this really did take place; for note that, after a vast geological space of time following the extermination of the highly organized *Archæopteryx*, we see the lower orders caught in the grip of the rocks, as if nature were again toiling up, but by a different route, to reach the level of the *oscines*, which appears to have been accomplished when the *Palæospiza bella* came forth in the tertiary age. This species, buried in the shale amidst the insects upon which it used to feed, may be taken as a type of the fossil song-bird and should have been named simply *Melospiza*, as the first of that genus and of the family *Fringillidæ*, just as we say, Adam or Eve!

When we come to think of it, it is next to miraculous that any traces of the palæozoic birds are left to us at all. Can we well conceive how a sparrow or a blue-jay of our time shall be imprisoned in earth so as to be quarried out of a stone-bed some millions of years hence? Let us pause and reflect a moment

and we shall begin to wonder how so many remains of so-called aquatic birds found their way into the middle cretaceous beds of Kansas and Texas. Surely there must have been myriads of birds in those days, else nature had a better way then than now of taking her dead into her bosom?

The lower tertiary rocks of Wyoming Territory have given up an ancient woodpecker, *Uintornis lucaris*, a small species, not larger than our flicker. He it was who drummed on the dead trees in the lonely places of the woods ages before the first germ that foreshadowed man was forming under the smile of God.

Many of the ancient aquatic birds may have built their nests in burrows, as our kingfishers do, and various accidents may have shut them up forever in their dens. It can be understood how the belted halcyon of to-day might be hermetically sealed in his burrow by the earth falling in upon him. Still I have heard of but a single bone-fragment (amongst all the fossil remains of birds) that has been referred to the kingfisher, which argues that *Halcyon* is a new bird in comparison with others existing at this time, or else we have not yet chanced to cut into the banks of the old, old brooks where he used to dig out the burrow for his nest.

What have been called sub-fossil remains furnish us a number of giant birds from the sands of Madagascar and from New Zealand. So also the peat-bogs and fens hold the bones of rare or extinct species, principally herons and bitterns.

Since we have been forced to study ornithology backwards, we may be said to have

just now reached the hither confine of the ancient domain of the birds. A mere outcrop here, a quarry there, with now and then a railway-cutting or a mining-drift or shaft, can afford no more than casual glimpses of what is pictured in the rocks. With *Palæospiza* as the initial, or rather the closing sketch, what if we could thumb the pages back through all the forms to *Archæopteryx* and beyond, should we not have a volume of almost weirdly unique impressions! I have imagined that we should, in fact, find a long series of editions of the same volume, amended, remodelled, revised, but ever showing the same great development purpose. The owl was before Minerva, music was before Pan, beauty was before Venus, love was before the woman was made for Adam; the spirit of God walked in the dawn.

The labors of A. Milne-Edwards have, to my mind, opened mines of rich suggestion to the poet as well as the philosopher and scientist, and I am sure that there is as much stimulus for the imagination as there is food for the mere reason in the discoveries of Prof. Marsh. And yet I cannot join the group who regard science as the basis of future poetry. It is not science, but the atmosphere of suggestion that stirs the pages of science, that is generative of poetry. If genius cannot see past the hard, dry fossils of to-day, far back into the living by-gone and catch those tints that are faded forever from sea and land, then genius fails at the cheapest test. It is a function of science to restore the lost head and breast bones to *Archæopteryx*, but it is the privilege of the poet to restore the colors to its feathers and to "flood its throat with song."

I have an exalted admiration of science, and place sincere trust in the outcome of its investigations; but I also sympathize most cordially with him who wishes he could have angled for Devonian fishes, or who sighs at the thought of the bird-songs of the earth's morning twilight.

But to return to our text. The curious suggestiveness of these fossil fragments of birds is not common to all the organic remains in the rocks. The cast of a delicate wing-feather in the shale of the hills, is a fertilizer of the mind and a generator of strange visions. How far that little quill has been borne down the current of time! Where was the nest with its soft lining and its wonder of green or blue or marbled eggs? Did the fragrant leaves droop over and the May-wind breathe around? Was there a brook hard by with its painted pebbles and its liquid music? Why was there no sun-burnt boy—no bare-foot girl—no cabin on the hill? I know a sportsman or two whom it would delight to shoot over a middle cretaceous marsh or shore-meadow where a good bag of *Apatornis* and *Ichthyornis* might be had! What a picnic it would be if one could prepare an ample luncheon and invite professors Gray, Coulter, Lesquereux, and many others to meet one in a jungle of the great Western Coal Basin before it was submerged! What botanizing there would be! As for me, I should like to tramp with Dr. Elliott Coues in the haunts of *Archæopteryx*! Let him collect skins while I make sketches; let him dissect fresh subjects while I listen to the voices of the strange wilderness. I should like to see the pollen of earth's first flowers

upon my shoes, and hear the runic notes that have ripened into the song of the mocking-bird and the brown-thrush.

Below the surface of Professor Huxley's comparisons of the Birds and the Reptiles there is a strong current of most fascinating poetry flowing back over the fossil-bearing rocks. I take it that the first men were much nearer to Nature than we are. It may be that an hereditary far-fetched memory (so to speak) of winged monsters, suggested the dragons and griffins of early song. The crude but perfectly natural imaginings of the savages of to-day, as well as the refined fantasies of the ancients, seem to smack of this lingering hereditament transmitted through a thousand changes from the lower estate. Pan, the goat-footed musician, is scarcely less monstrous, when we view him soberly, than many of the beings shut up in the stones.

Mr. Seeley has described a most interesting bird of the eocene period, named *Odontopteryx toliapicus*, probably a fish-eater, having nearly the habits of a cormorant, whose mouth was rimmed with bony teeth set in the powerful jaws. An expression of savage fierceness and voracity has clung to this bird's head-bones through countless ages of change. Not even the relentless grip of the rocks for a million of years could entirely quench the demoniac spirit of the creature. In what sea or lake or stream did it strike its prey? On what windy ocean crag did it rear its clamorous brood? I should like to have a look at its nest, if only to compare it with those of the fish-eaters of to-day, but much better should I enjoy a sail on the waters it haunted, with the wind on my

cheek and the sharp fragrance of the salt marshes in my nostrils.

Some say that the poetry of the future will be the songs of science, that we are now in the state of transition from romance to the real. So be it if it must; but after all I should rather sing with my face to the front, if I were a poet. Science is noble and good, but the progress of the soul is better. Genius is a bird of morning, and its song is always the exponent of the most recent pulse of human passion, human knowledge of beauty, human sympathy with the joys and sorrows of the world. The rocks may give up the last secret of their hearts; the sea, too, may disgorge its treasures; but at last it is the soul of man that is the poet's field of study—the soul that walked with God upon chaos in the dark hour before the dawn of creation, the soul that still walks with him as the morning twilight slowly broadens into perfect day. It is this soul that longs backward and longs forward for the unknown, haunted all the time with some dreamy memory of its ancient chrysalis state, and feeling all the time how close it is approaching to the hour when its wings shall be full-grown.

Much has been spoken and written to demonstrate that the revelation of the rocks is or is not in conflict with the revelations of the Bible. To me the whole discussion has the ring of blasphemy. Let science go on enlightening our minds and let Christianity go on making glorious the paths of men. There is room and great need for both. Walking between the two, with a hand on the shoulder of either, let poetry gather the bird-songs and perfumes

of all the woods and fields from the beginning to the end of time.

It is because colors have such priceless value in the composition of the beauty our souls crave, and because music, such as the birds make in the dewy woods of May, goes so far towards filling the human heart with happiness, that I close this paper with the questions :

What colors had the plumage of *Archæopteryx* ?

What song did *Palæospiza* sing ?

THE END.



